

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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MEAT CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Though little information filters through the censorship, it is plain that the food situation in Germany has reached the point where government restriction of meat consumption has now begun. Meat is forbidden to be sold or consumed on certain days of the week, and meat tickets are issued similar to the bread tickets previously in vogue.

Previous to the report of the enforcement of these restrictions it was announced from Berlin that a new list of prices for swine and pork has been adopted by the Federal Council in connection with the measures now being taken to regulate prices and distribution of food supplies throughout the country.

Maximum prices are designated for live hogs, which are divided into certain classes, according to weight. Quotations are adjusted in such a manner as to encourage the raising of heavy hogs instead of making it profitable to slaughter them before they mature. For this purpose the rates are increased on a sliding scale for hogs which weigh more than 220 pounds.

The maximum wholesale price for fat pork is placed at 140 pfennigs per kilogramme (about 16 cents a pound). For hog fat (unrendered lard) the maximum wholesale price is 180 pfennigs per kilogramme (about 20½ cents a pound).

At a caucus on Tuesday of the National Liberal members of the Reichstag it was resolved that the fight against the high cost of living due to the war was at present the most important question growing out of the war, and that further measures should be taken along the lines of the food ordinances already put into effect. The resolutions demand the introduction of meat cards; also the establishment of a far-reaching system of leaves of absence for soldiers at the front in order to maintain the efficiency of the industrial trades and of agriculture. In addition, the sharpest punitive measures against food speculators were advocated, including the loss of civic honors and the immediate introduction of graduated taxes on war profits was demanded.

The Bundesrath also has passed an almost revolutionary measure for the confiscation by the State of all stocks of animal and vegetable oils and fats having food value, which will be distributed and apportioned to the various industries by the newly organized State War Corporation, modeled on the bread-stuffs monopoly which has functioned so successfully.

REHEARING DENIED IN RAILROAD RATE CASES

But the Commission Will Look Into Meat and Livestock Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission this week denied the petition of the railroads for a rehearing of the advanced freight rate case in the Western Classification territory. At the same time it decided to make a thorough investigation into the causes and remedies of the prolonged, bitter and complicated controversy between the carriers on the one hand and the livestock and packinghouse interests on the other.

On the same day the commission denied the petition for a rehearing on the case which involved rates on livestock from points in Colorado, South Dakota and other States to Omaha, Neb., and other points. The same action was taken in the peddler car case, relative to rates and rules of shipment on fresh meats, packinghouse products and other articles in peddler cars in Southwestern territory. It was a bad day for the carriers.

At the same time the commission decided that so many conflicting statements had been made throughout the entire proceedings, and the need for a general overhauling of the situation was so patent, that it resolved of its own volition to look into the whole situation.

It is felt by the commission that such a procedure is the only way to get to the bottom of the matter. Accordingly the rates, rules, regulations and practices of the transportation of livestock, fresh meats and packinghouse products in the entire Western Classification territory, including the State of Illinois, will be examined with minute care.

The investigation will be featured by examinations, hearings, etc., at various points, and will take several months to complete. This doubtless presages a decided readjustment of the relation between the carriers and the trade in this regard.

Meanwhile the attempt of the railroads to add several million dollars to their revenues by placing additional freight rate burdens on the meat and livestock trades has failed. The proposed increases in rates are denied, and the old rates stand.

PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week defined specific rates on packinghouse products and fresh meat in Middle West territory, under the terms of the recent Western rate advance. The commission ordered

the following effective rates per hundred-weight between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.:

Packinghouse products, 10 cents; fresh meat, 12½ cents.

Between Omaha, South Omaha, Nebraska City and Council Bluffs on one hand, and Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Kan., and Leavenworth, Kan., on the other: Packinghouse products, 16 cents; fresh meats, 19½ cents.

Between Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha and South Omaha, Neb., the St. Joseph-Kansas City rate.

Between Sioux City, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.: Packinghouse products, fresh meats, 23 cents.

RAILROADS OVERCHARGE PACKERS.

The Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, complain to the Interstate Commerce Commission of overcharges on shipments of fresh meats and packinghouse products from Waterloo to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The respondents are the Illinois Central; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern; and the Minneapolis & St. Louis lines. It is claimed that they charged 23½ cents per pound on fresh meats, whereas it should have been 19½ cents, and that 18½ cents was charged on packinghouse products, but that it should have been 16 cents. Reparation to the extent of \$621.92 is asked.

EXPRESS OVERCHARGES ON MEAT.

Armour & Company have instituted suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the American Express Company, alleging that a rate of \$1.87½ was charged on five shipments of fresh meats from Chicago to Massachusetts points, whereas the lawful rate should have been \$1.25. The express company assessed a total of \$2,204.94, and reparation to the extent of \$734.98 is asked.

CANADIAN PACKERS' WAR ORDERS.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture announces the acceptance by the British War Office of Canadian packers' tender for provisions, and an order has been received for 6,250,000 pounds of canned meats. It is said that other orders will follow.

THE IMPENDING STORM IN THE BUTTER WORLD

What Butter Interests May Bring Down on Their Own Heads

(From the October issue of the American Food Journal.)

It will behoove certain of our friends engaged in the administration of food control in a number of States to give serious thought to the gathering war cloud in the butter and dairy world.

Truth is, men in all the various pursuits of life frequently become so engrossed with the object of their quest or endeavors that a film comes before their sight and dims or obscures their vision to such a degree that they fail to perceive the surrounding influences, momentous and prophetic as they may be.

It is no doubt well known to all the readers of this journal that the National Dairy Union is an organization composed of creamery men, dairy men and a number of food officials throughout the country. It is also well known that the ostensible purpose of this association is to promote interest in dairying and to increase the consumption of dairy products, butter more notably.

To Drive Oleomargarine Out of the Field.

There is another reason, however, for the existence of the National Dairy Union, and that is to attack by gradual and well-timed blows, oleomargarine, the great competitor of butter, with the hope of ultimately eliminating it from the field.

This last objective is not mentioned, of course, in the by-laws of the organization.

The Haugen bill (Mr. Haugen is a Congressman from Iowa), introduced in the last session of Congress is a bill to prohibit the use of butter in the manufacture of oleomargarine. This bill, as drawn up, further establishes a standard of whiteness for oleomargarine which the manufacturer of this product cannot reach. This standard was arrived at by the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

If this standard were adopted there would be but one outcome—the annihilation of the oleomargarine industry.

The oleomargarine people and also the cottonseed oil people find themselves with their backs to the wall. They find themselves in the critical position of him who must fight for his very existence. That they are not going to lay down their arms and die as peaceful martyrs, is evidenced by the fact that considerable activity may be noted among them.

The clouds are gathering. The clans are assembling for concerted action. Chief among these are the cotton seed crushers' associations, which at the present time enjoy particularly strong backing in Congress.

Hypocrisy of the Color Limitation.

It is not commonly known among consumers that the great bulk of butter is colored in imitation of the June product; in fact, colored in such varying shades as the June product varies in the different particular markets where butters sell.

If our friends the Commissioners were to follow in this instance all the general and many of the specific rulings given out by them from time to time on the subject of other foods and products, the coloring matter thus used in deceiving the consumer of butter must positively and unalterably be declared a fraud.

The butter thus painted up sells for considerable over its true value, while, if uncolored, it would mean a saving of millions of dollars to the consumer, money which at the present time is being spent in the innocent support of a fraudulent practice.

The National Dairy Union, not without a keen sense of humor, states in its literature that it asks no more than that oleomargarine be sold for what it is and announces itself as being quite willing to permit the housewife to color it if she chooses to do so.

Magnanimous!

But, it is to be noted that this option is not afforded the housewife by these same butter champions. She must take her butter already colored.

Why Not Compel Labelling of Butter Color.

Now, then, if butter is sold artificially colored, why is it not made obligatory by the Commissioners to state this fact upon the label? The food commissioner is aware of these existing conditions. The consumer is not. In ruling on all other products, food commissioners insist upon them being marked artificially colored or else prohibit their sale and distribution. And yet, they wink at the coloring of butter. It is far from clear why butter has for so long enjoyed immunity from law and regulation.

Other frauds that are perpetrated besides the coloring of butter will most assuredly be exposed if this issue comes up for publicity in the next Congress.

Chemicals Used to "Doctor" Butter.

There are practically three grades of cream used. First, sweet cream from which is manufactured the highest quality of butter known on the market as "whole milk" butter, which is produced only in the smaller creameries of the Northern States which draw their supply of butter fat from within a radius of a few miles.

Second, what is known in centralized creameries as No. 1 cream, which is of fair flavor and which will respond to the use of chemicals or what is known as "neutralizer." This neutralizer is a form of soda or lime or other chemical which might technically bring the resultant butter under the Adulterated Butter Act as well as under the various food laws. When this cream is churned it makes a commercial grade of butter of passably good quality, which is in fact the standard creamery butter of the country.

Third, stale cream or cream that foams or that has contracted some foreign flavor, such as coal oil, due to age or poor handling, graded commercially as No. 2.

The use of neutralizer is to the thinking man certainly in the same class as the use of certain preservatives which have been rightly tabooed for years.

Deodorizers are also used and the cream is aerated.

The Moisture Fraud in Butter.

Another point on which fraud is perpetrated in the butter industry is moisture.

The law says 16 per cent. The butter maker or foreman holds his position solely on his ability to keep the water contents within hair-line distance of the legal maxi-

mum, that is to say about 15 90/100 per cent. But very often this is legalized fraud.

The Chicago Dairy Produce now recommends a 25 per cent. overrun, but admits that in years gone by this would have been considered an adulteration.

The American Food Journal has no interest in the controversy between the manufacturers of butter and oleomargarine other than that of friendship and fair play for both factions, and it is in this same spirit that we wish once more to warn those responsible for the contemplated anti-oleomargarine activity to think well before they act. They are surely sowing the wind which will bring forth a whirlwind of destruction unto themselves.

OCTOBER OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of October, 1915, was 8,193,464 lbs. uncolored and 223,916 lbs. colored, a total of 8,417,380 lbs. This was about 1,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, though greater than the preceding month by nearly 2,000,000 lbs. The falling off compared to a year ago is due to the exceedingly low price of all kinds of butter because of enormous production through good pastures. The production of renovated butter in October in the Chicago district was 1,158,239 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918
March	9,654,831
April	7,831,205
May	7,576,414
June	6,686,267
July	6,170,701
August	6,379,572
September	6,862,642
October	8,417,380

FOOT-AND-MOUTH CONDITIONS.

Foot-and-mouth conditions are improving slowly. A case or two a day is still the rule in Illinois, but now it is confined almost wholly to McDonough and Stark counties. Practically all the rest of the State is in the free or the modified quarantine areas.

The killing of Mrs. Scott Durand's herd of prize cattle on the 9th is expected to clear up the situation in Lake county, Illinois. The sheriff is reported to have kept Mrs. Durand and her servants prisoners in the house while he and his men shot the infected herd.

Mrs. Durand made a great outcry, but her only recourse now is a suit for damages against the sheriff. The herd has gone to the bovine happy hunting ground, and is no longer a menace to unaffected herds in the neighborhood. Mrs. Durand is understood to value the 60 head at \$60,000, whereas veterinarians have declared them to be worth not more than \$13,000.

The entire State of New York is now free from quarantine. The situation in New Jersey and Massachusetts is unchanged, which means that conditions there are very favorable.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

WILL PROTECT OUR TRADE RIGHTS

American Protest to Great Britain Is Made Public

The long-expected American note of protest to Great Britain against that government's interference with neutral trade rights was made public this week at Washington. It is dated October 21, and was presented at London last week by Ambassador Page. It was withheld from publication here until delivered in London.

The wording of the note, which is signed by Secretary of State Lansing, is strong. It is plainly indicated that the United States will not only demand redress for illegal seizures and interference in the past, but will take steps to protect our neutral trade for the future.

The American government flatly refuses to recognize as legal the blockade established by the British government last March. It declares the British practice of detaining American ships and cargoes on mere suspicion of being intended for enemy destination to be without justification. British judicial procedure to provide reparation is termed as defective, and in many cases the British claim of jurisdiction is declared to be a violation of the law of nations.

Strong Statement of Our Position.

Following are some of the most salient passages in the note, which in its entirety contains over 7,000 words. Secretary Lansing says:

"I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective; illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations.

"The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and, therefore, illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

"The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and his Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day, but of the future, that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the

accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

The American note is a response to eight communications of the British Government, sent between January and August of this year, relating to restrictions on American commerce. Regret is expressed by Secretary Lansing that Great Britain did not carry out its announced purpose to minimize its restrictions, and complaint is made that, on the contrary, "interference with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American ship owners and American merchants to complain to this government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights."

Seized on Bare Suspicion.

Mr. Lansing refrains from commenting on statistics furnished by Great Britain to show an increased export trade of the United States to the neutral countries of Europe since the war began, further than to suggest that the British figures fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from the war and a diminution in the volume of trade of the neutral countries with the warring nations which caused them to buy in other markets.

It is contended by Secretary Lansing that many detentions were made while search was pursued for evidence to show that the cargoes were contraband or that ships violated the non-intercourse orders of Great Britain. Some, it is asserted, were seized on belief or bare suspicion of the contraband nature of their cargoes.

Mr. Lansing says that from 1888 to the beginning of the present war the principal maritime nations, including Great Britain, did not contemplate search in port, but search at sea to determine whether a vessel carried contraband. He contends that the British assertion that the position of the United States concerning search at sea is inconsistent with its practice in the American civil war, is based on misconception.

It is conceded that there may have been irregularities at the beginning of the civil war, but that a careful search of the United States' records "show conclusively there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made on other grounds than evidence found on the ship and not upon circumstances ascertained from external search." To back up this assertion Mr. Lansing appends to the note a copy of an instruction issued in 1862 by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to American naval officers for their guidance during the civil war.

Condemns Searches of Vessels in Port.

Great Britain's contention that modern conditions justify bringing vessels into port for search—a contention, Mr. Lansing says, that is based on the size and seaworthiness of modern sea carriers and the difficulty of covering the real transaction in the intricate

trade operations of the present day—is dismissed on the ground that, hampered as they are by censorship, they are not more complex and disguised than in wars in recent years. The note includes an extract from a report of a board of naval experts to the effect that present facilities for boarding and inspecting ships are greater than in former times.

This government complains that the British Prize Court changed the practice of Great Britain of more than a century in determining whether a vessel was prize, with the result that innocent vessels or cargoes are detained on mere suspicion.

The British contention that its practice as to establishing enemy destination followed the American position in the civil war is disputed. The United States refuses to accept as a rule of evidence the presumption that certain military commodities shipped to a neutral are intended for enemy uses.

Secretary Lansing calls attention to the fact that the British Government admits that British exports to neutral countries "have also materially increased since the present war began." The United States holds that if the rule of presumption of ultimate enemy destination applies to American shipments it must apply also to British shipments.

An Inconsistent and Unjust Course.

"Great Britain," it is declared, "cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired." The United States, it is set forth, maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country "and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy."

In view of these considerations the United States has no other course, Secretary Lansing declares, but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of detaining them in port for the purpose of obtaining evidence to justify prize court proceedings. To this Mr. Lansing adds:

"Relying on the regard of the British Government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this Government anticipates that the British Government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

Mr. Lansing notes that after more than six months' application of the blockade order the experience of American citizens has convinced the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. This Government, it is declared, is now forced to the realization that its expectations that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the British courts, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, "were based on the misconception of the intentions of the British Government."

British Blockade Is Not Effective.

The note reiterates the established principle that a blockade to be binding must be effectively maintained by force. That the

(Continued on page 34.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

CURING HOG SKINS.

We have received the following inquiry from a Southern subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We beg that you would advise us as to the best way of curing and marketing hog skins, especially the fat back skins.

Hog skins for tanning purposes should be removed from the fat back with a skinning machine. If any fat remains on the skin it should be scraped off thoroughly—"fleshed," in the vernacular.

If such skins are to be carried indefinitely it is best to freeze them while fresh. If salted they should be evenly covered with salt and placed in pack flesh side up, taking especial care that each skin is fully spread.

Curing should be effected in a temperature of 34 to 36 degs. Fahr. The cleaner the skins the better. Also avoid staining them through any cause.

CURING BREAKFAST BACON.

A curer in the South writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

We wish to ask you if it is possible at this time of the year (October) to cure breakfast bacon from twelve to fifteen days. Our cooling temperature averages from 30 to 40 degs. Fahr. We wish to cure this bacon for quick marketing, as we are local packers and do not do any out-of-town shipping. Therefore, it would be consumed three or four days after curing.

In curing breakfast bacon the bellies—in fact, the whole hog—should be thoroughly cleaned on the killing floor, then thoroughly chilled in the coolers; then properly trimmed and rolled on the cutting floor; then sorted and weighed to the cellar in averages, say, of 6 to 8 pounds, 8 to 10 pounds, 10 to 12 pounds,

12 to 14 pounds, and 14 to 16 pounds. The lighter averages constitute the accepted breakfast bacon weight, however. The heavier averages are equally as good, if not better, cut from the right kind of hogs and properly cured and smoked.

As important as the "curing" process—that is, the application to the meats of a certain amount per hundred pounds of salt, sugar and saltpeter—is temperatures. In the first place the chilling must be positive. The meats going into cure, in whatever shape acceptable to the packer as to cuts, should be around 33 to 38 degs. Fahr.; the curing pickle should be around 30 to 32 degs. Fahr.; the curing cellar 33 to 35 degs. Fahr.; the pumping pickle should be used at 28 to 32 degs. Fahr. For "cured" meats the storage should be from 26 to 28 degs. Fahr. Temperature, be it in cooling or heating, is a vital matter in packinghouse operation, and should have every attention.

Of the averages given the curing time is respectively 20, 22, 25, 30 and 35 days. It is not considered safe to smoke bellies mild cured under these ages, as they are not "pumped." Bellies can be cured in less time, but the process, for fancy stuff, is not acceptable. At least, our leading packers so figure.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL ON NEW PLAN.

Sewage experts of the Chicago sanitary district and of various meat packing companies express confidence in the early elimination of "Bubbly creek." A new system for the disposal of sewage, installation of which has been begun or projected by two packing firms, is expected to spell the doom of the odorous stream. The system calls into use the newly discovered power of "activated sludge."

The sanitary district now has at the stock yards two small experimental tanks which have been employed in perfecting the system. Experiments have thus far been highly satisfactory, according to Chief Engineer George M. Wisner, and are to be carried forward on a much larger scale in the future.

"We hope soon to instal a tank that will take care of 100,000 gallons of sewage a day,"

said Mr. Wisner. "The packinghouses have been watching our experiments closely and are impressed. If future experiments are as successful as those conducted I have no doubt that all the companies will adopt the system. If they do it means a certain end to the Bubbly creek plague."

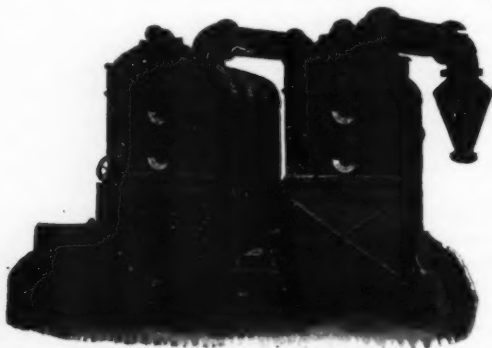
"The principle of activated sludge was found by an Englishman named Fowler in 1914. Outbreak of the war hindered his plans for developing it, but American experimenters have gone on with the work. Air is forced through the sewage for four or six weeks. At the end of this time a deposit is found at the bottom of the tank. This deposit is known as 'activated sludge.' New sewage that is turned in over it can be cleared in about four hours."

"The great question now confronting us is: Will the system work in cold weather? Other methods that have shown promise have come to grief when the temperature is low. Possibly this one will, but I do not believe so."

Swift officials said their firm would soon instal a tank capable of disposing of 1,000,000 gallons of sewage a day. "We have great confidence in the plant," said one of them, "and expect it to work out. If it does I expect it to be universally adopted at the stockyards. The initial plant will take care of about one-tenth of the sewage from our plant, and about one-forty-fifth of the total from the stockyards. The deposit, resulting from the action of the sludge, has been shown to have commercial value as fertilizer, probably sufficient to defray the cost of operation. The cost of installation is reasonable."

Dr. John Dill Robertson, Chicago's commissioner of health, expressed interest in the movement at the stockyards as furnishing a possible clew to the city's future sewage problem. "The cost of installing the system at this time, however, would be prohibitive," said he. "The drainage canal is not yet taxed to its maximum capacity."

Armour & Company were to put into operation a plant to handle 15,000 gallons of sewage daily. This is the first tank actually installed by any of the packing companies.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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THE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

The American note to Great Britain upon the subject of interference with our trade with neutral nations has been delivered and published in full. It sets forth in detail practically every contention that has been made by The National Provisioner that Great Britain has no right in international law to interfere with our trade with neutral nations in the north of Europe. The note sets forth in clear though legal phraseology the reasons which have been stated in these columns ever since the controversy arose.

It now remains for the question to be settled through diplomatic channels. The negotiations and arguments between the two countries will doubtless take considerable time, owing to the importance of the issues involved. It must not be overlooked, either, that a proper settlement of these issues is

important not only for past claims and future regulation of foreign commerce during the period of war, but they will form a very important precedent in the making of future agreements between the nations of the world in case of future wars.

The astonishing feature of the publication of the note has been the attitude assumed by the British press. While frankly admitting that the note is a strong one in very many particulars, and expressing the expected opposition to it in others, the general trend of the British criticism has been that owing to the "emergencies" of the situation Great Britain is in no mood for argument, and that "if necessary" she will take such means as she may see fit to harass and destroy the enemy, regardless of the contentions of neutral nations.

This shows a disposition on the part of Great Britain to disregard international "obligations" if she feels the pinch of "emergency" to be sufficiently great. In other words, she is disposed to have regard for international obligations so long as they do not cause inconvenience. But it is implied that if the situation becomes so acute as to make it necessary, Great Britain will not hesitate to be guilty of the acts of which she has accused Germany—that is, of violating international agreements and regarding such agreements as "mere scraps of paper."

Great Britain has always been a sportsman-like nation. It has believed in following strictly the "rules of the game," and it is rather difficult at this time to understand an expression from the British press that as a nation it will live up to the rules until it finds itself being beaten, and then it will not hesitate to use foul tactics.

It is not expected that the expressions of the English press on this note reflect the attitude of the British public, which has always insisted that all obligations shall be maintained under any and all circumstances. If the contentions of the United States prove to be the correct ones, in our interpretation of the international agreement made long before the present war, it is expected that British sentiment and British policy will admit that we are right and they are wrong, and will make every proper amend.

PRACTICAL TRADE PROMOTION

The movement to enlarge our foreign trade as a result of European war conditions seems to be taking a practical form. More than twenty nations are represented by visitors to the United States who are now making their headquarters at the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and who are seeking new trade relations.

Many of these men are members of foreign firms which are preparing to make purchases

here. Others are representatives of big commercial houses and offer unusual facilities for our manufacturers to establish agencies abroad. Their earnest efforts to meet us half-way in producing a greater volume of trade with their respective countries are making easier the progress of American commerce in this year of opportunity.

Some of these advance agents of business are not confining their efforts to any one section of this country, for reports from the several branch offices of the Bureau furnish details of tours which take in several of the principal commercial centers. Because of the foreign visitors flocking here, the Bureau is dealing directly with buyers as well as sellers, and bringing both classes of business men together so effectively that there are results—purchases of American goods and the making of contracts for agencies in other countries.

Interests represented are located in Australia, Russia, Italy, Central America, Argentina, Spain, India, China, Canada, Japan, South Africa, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Brazil and several other countries. Each week during the present fall has added to the number.

Two visitors from Russia have nearly completed the organization of a co-operative sales agency for promoting Russian interests. Their efforts were materially assisted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. At one of the branch offices a meeting to launch the project was attended by 50 manufacturers. The visit of the Bulgarian representatives last summer is an important incident in foreign trade development, as that country has rarely ever made an active canvass for American goods.

In all the negotiations that have been conducted and in those now in progress, the Bureau has earnestly extended its co-operation. Its introductions, the agents report, have facilitated the transaction of business, because of the great confidence, shown by business men here in the foreign representatives so introduced. It is doing a valuable work.

SEIZE COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

In connection with the publication of the note of protest to Great Britain on the interference with neutral trade the United States government made public a list of ships seized or diverted by the British government containing American products intended for neutral countries. Among these ships were no less than 48 cargoes of cottonseed cake. And the list covered only the time between March 11 and June 17 last. It is not surprising, in view of the extent of this interference with our cottonseed products export trade, that there should be a strong feeling in that industry in favor of action by our government for the protection of our trade interests.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged the packinghouse of Gerhard Land, 344 Oak street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A movement is being agitated by the people of Petersburg, Va., for the erection of an abattoir.

The plant of the Fort Worth Cotton Oil Mill Gin and a large seed warehouse, at Plano, Tex., were destroyed by fire.

A three-story, 50 x 200 feet, addition is to be built to the plant of the Cudahy Packing Company, at Milwaukee, Wis.

The Amole Products Company, to manufacture soap, etc., has been incorporated by Fred H. Wolfarth, Peter D. Craig, A. C. Joquel and others.

Field & Co., Inc., Owensboro, Ky., has been organized with a capital of \$15,000 to establish a meat packing, cold storage and ice-making plant.

The main building of the Longbridge Cotton Oil Company's plant, at Cottonport, La., has been destroyed by fire. It is estimated the loss will be about \$25,000.

Charles L. Krause, John R. McCarthy and others are the incorporators of the Missouri Butterine Company, St. Louis, Mo., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The refinery of the East Dallas Cottonseed Oil Mills, at Dallas, Tex., was destroyed by fire. Eight large tanks, containing 40,000 gallons of cottonseed oil, were destroyed.

The Crescent Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$150,000, by Frank Schussler, Jacob Wiessner, Henry F. Wiessner, William R. Patton, William B. Peake, and others.

T. H. Rothe and James B. Carlton will build a commercial hog cholera serum plant at Moultrie, Ga. This plant will cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and will have an initial annual capacity of 2,000,000 centimeters.

James M. Pickens, editor of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has fully recovered from his illness, which did not develop into typhoid fever after all, and is again at his desk in Washington.

Contract has been let for the erection of two additional buildings, feed mill, 200 x 70 feet, of steel and concrete construction, and a building for seed storage, 131 x 40 feet, of brick by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Charlotte, N. C. It is estimated the cost of the two buildings will be \$20,000.

The old plant of the West Virginia Brewing Company, Huntington, W. Va., is being remodeled and equipped as a meat packing plant by the Fesenmeier Packing Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. J. Fesenmeier, Fred N. Toney, H. C. Duncan, Jr., Homer E. Holt and W. K. Cowden.

The new sheep killing plant of Armour & Company at East St. Louis is now in operation. This new sheep building is one of the finest of its kind in the country, being of steel and reinforced concrete construction throughout, and combining, in addition to its operating floors, large and comfortable dressing rooms for its employees. It has been under construction for something over six months at a cost of nearly \$100,000 and has a daily killing capacity of 2,500 sheep.

The Faribault Packing and Provision Company, Faribault, Minn., recently organized, with a capital of \$500,000, has elected the following directors: C. W. Glotfelter, Waterville; George M. Flynn, Medford; M. E. Brooks, Charles S. Batchelder, W. T. Molliso, Alson Blodgett, Jr., all of Faribault; Carl E. Kester, Northfield; H. E. Hanson, Cannon Falls. The officers are: Alson Blodgett, president; G. W. Glotfelter, vice-president; Charles S. Batchelder, secretary, and M. E. Brooks, treasurer.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Salt Lake Stock Yards Company, Salt Lake, Utah. The officials of the new company are: President, Thomas Austin; vice-president, E. C. Parsons; secretary and treasurer, Fred L. Leonard; and C. H. Stewart, B. D. Field, H. A. Smith and John Nebeker as directors. The new company is capitalized for \$100,000. The property of the Union Stock Yards Company in North Salt Lake has been purchased by this company and additions and improvements will be made.

ANOTHER MEAT PIONEER DEAD.

David M. Anthony, one of the pioneers of the dressed beef business in the United States, died last week at his home at Fall River, Mass. Mr. Anthony was an early associate of the late G. F. and E. C. Swift in their meat business in New England, and afterward in establishing the great packing enterprise in the West. He was a director of Swift & Company at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly last Saturday night, November 6.

Mr. Anthony was born in Fall River, September 24, 1835. He was the son of John and Maria Anthony. Practically all his life had been spent in Fall River and Mr. Anthony was one of the best known business men of that city and was also widely known in financial circles in Boston, having been at various times a director in several different financial institutions in this city.

Mr. Anthony in his younger days learned the mason's trade, but made his business success in the meat packing industry, to which he devoted the greater part of his life. He and his brother Charles were of the earlier associates of the late Gustavus F. and Edwin C. Swift, and were of material assistance to the Swifts in the early days of their business. Mr. Anthony at the time of his death and for many years prior, was a director of Swift & Company, besides holding the same office in several other Swift concerns.

Mr. Anthony is survived by two sons, David M. Anthony, Jr., and Harold H. Anthony, and a daughter, Mrs. Ella M. Horton.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, November 5, 1915. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-302. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2.00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1.00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11.00 A. M., November 26, 1915; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Still Unsettled—Less Speculative Liquidation, However—Hog Receipts Liberal—Weights Light—Corn Crop Abundant But Feeding Value Low—Export Trade Mixed—Peace Rumors Affect Sentiment.

The provision list has not lost its unsettled tone. Some further declines have been registered during the past several days. Nevertheless there is more notice being taken of the favorable aspect of the situation, and it is noteworthy that the speculative position of the Western markets has been decidedly improved. Thus the element of inflation hardly enters into the market at this stage.

Hog products have been admittedly low for several weeks, but evidently not cheap enough to inspire any great buying movement. There have been false starts showered upon the speculative trade, and few of the outside purchasers have been successful. As a result, a feeling of caution pervades these circles, and lately commission house people have not urged dealings in provisions, nor have the members of the trading fraternity done much business unsolicited.

Some authorities have used these features as a basis to encourage increased distribution of hog products among consumers. There has been no special reward attending the efforts, however. Many in the trade seem to have their eyes riveted on the stocks at the west, and on the extent of the liberal hog movement. The conservative or indifferent buying, however, would not be altogether warranted by the stock statistics, especially as far as the meats are concerned, as it must be realized that considerable of the important holdings at the principal points of distribution are controlled by strong interests.

A stronger tone to lard would do much to bolster the entire market. The carry-over of old lard is certainly heavy, and it is believed in some quarters that more or less product that has, ostensibly, passed into consuming channels has merely gone forth on consignment. It appears as though very few in the trade care to calculate on an early peace, although no one denies that a heavy outburst of buying enthusiasm would greet any definite movement looking toward the cessation of hostilities in Europe. It is noteworthy that on several occasions recently the peace murmurings have produced no discernible effect on the market.

Best opinions are that an abatement in the hog movement is not imminent. Hog values have sagged on most days of the week. The receipts have been fairly large, but the weights are significantly light. The average weight of recent arrivals at Chicago has been only slightly more than 190 lbs., as compared with 220 a year ago, and 205 two years ago. Comparison of hog statistics with those of last year is made rather difficult just now, as the quarantine at various western stock yards was instituted at just about this time in 1914.

The export situation in provisions, aside from the restricted shipments of lard on account of the blockade against Germany, is not altogether satisfactory. While there is a fair volume of product constantly moving, shippers frequently complain. The freight rates are at virtually the highest of the season, and accommodations on boats are hard to obtain. Pessimistic remarks greeted the advices indicating that exportation to Sweden would be restricted. On the other hand, interesting cables were received from London, telling of the preparations for the requisitioning of many boats by the British Government to transport food-stuffs and other available cargoes. This action is doubtless predicated on the desire to circumvent the high freight charges, and to insure, in cases, quicker deliveries.

Much interest was evinced, naturally, in the recent Government Corn Crop Report, which showed the yield to approximate 3,091,000,000 bu. as compared with 2,676,000,000 bu., the final of last year. The record corn crop of the country was 3,125,000,000 bu. in 1912. However, in connection with this season's yield, it must be borne in mind that the quality of the crop is only 77.2 against 85.1 last year and 82.2, the ten-year average. Crop experts have figured, therefore, that the actual feeding value of the crop reduces the surplus over last year to only five per cent., and that a part of this five per cent, surplus is in the south and southwest.

The general feed-stuffs crops are liberal, however. The wheat crop is a record, with much low-grade wheat available for feeding purposes. About 400,000,000 bu. of oats more than was raised a year ago are at hand, rough forage yields are heavy, and only some of the minor feed crops are light.

LARD.—Lower hog prices have not had much effect on the list. Small consumers are credited with having only light stocks. Export trade is light. City steam, 9@9½c, nom.; Middle West, \$9.15@9.20 nom.; Western, \$9.25; refined Continent, \$10.35 nom.; South America, \$10.50 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$11.50; compound, 9¼@9½c.

PORK.—The steadier tone has helped business slightly, but no urgent demand is claimed. Mess is quoted at \$16.50@17.50 nom.; clear, \$18.50@20 nom.; family, \$21.50@22.50.

BEEF.—Business is quiet and evidently the trade does not anticipate a material advance in the near future. Family, \$18@19 nom.; mess, \$16.50@17 nom.; packet, \$16.50@17 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$27.50@28.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to October 14, 1915:

HOGS.—Bermuda, 15 hd.; Columbia, 3 hd.; Venezuela, 4 hd.

BACON.—Bermuda, 3,655 lbs.; Brazil, 8,187 lbs.; British West Indies, 529 lbs.; Canada, 3,000 lbs.; Colombia, 350 lbs.; Cuba, 21,062 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 24 lbs.; Denmark, 1,493,707 lbs.; England, 2,105,314 lbs.; France, 2,772,722 lbs.; Gibraltar, 16,329 lbs.; Honduras, 627 lbs.; Italy, 30,605 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,850 lbs.; Labrador, 244,271 lbs.; Liberia,

2,459 lbs.; Netherlands, 784,720 lbs.; Norway, 1,180,529 lbs.; Panama, 7,767 lbs.; Scotland, 162,067 lbs.; Spain, 95 lbs.; Sweden, 1,897,086 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS (CURED).—Belg. Congo, 123 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,600 lbs.; Brazil, 690 lbs.; British Guiana, 922 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,659 lbs.; Colombia, 1,206 lbs.; Cuba, 67,808 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 492 lbs.; Denmark, 25 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 17 lbs.; England, 1,891,994 lbs.; France, 94,100 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,520 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,311 lbs.; Haiti, 3,943 lbs.; Honduras, 629 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,636 lbs.; Labrador, 3,000 lbs.; Liberia, 1,181 lbs.; Panama, 24,879 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 534 lbs.; Scotland, 861,051 lbs.; Spain, 6,045 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15,028 lbs.; Venezuela, 14,784 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 840 lbs.; Bermuda, 128 lbs.; Bolivia, 1,200 lbs.; Brazil, 53 lbs.; British South Africa, 236,928 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,550 lbs.; Chile, 16,875 lbs.; Colombia, 42,845 lbs.; Costa Rica, 263 lbs.; Cuba, 2,872 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,235 lbs.; Denmark, 333,242 lbs.; Ecuador, 7,995 lbs.; England, 399,056 lbs.; France, 1,136,433 lbs.; French Guiana, 11,300 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,400 lbs.; Haiti, 86,040 lbs.; Italy, 12,203 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,537 lbs.; Labrador, 77,600 lbs.; Liberia, 1,178 lbs.; Netherlands, 647,625 lbs.; Norway, 144,520 lbs.; Panama, 13,178 lbs.; Salvador, 4,000 lbs.; Scotland, 34,300 lbs.; Spain, 26,000 lbs.; Sweden, 259,140 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,722 lbs.; Venezuela, 103,375 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Barbados, 1,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,506 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,548 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,436 lbs.; Chile, 2,500 lbs.; Cuba, 112,816 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 500 lbs.; Denmark, 62,011 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 328 lbs.; England, 203,411 lbs.; French West Indies, 125 lbs.; Haiti, 70,653 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,216 lbs.; Labrador, 2,572 lbs.; Panama, 29,760 lbs.; Scotland, 66,637 lbs.; Sweden, 9,921 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 180,998 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Panama, 1,240 gals.

PORK.—Argentina, 2,200 lbs.; Barbados, 5,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,395 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; British Honduras, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,800 lbs.; Chile, 3,000 lbs.; Cuba, 49,293 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; England, 111,803 lbs.; France, 186,650 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,800 lbs.; Gibraltar, 14,120 lbs.; Haiti, 27,185 lbs.; Jamaica, 18,696 lbs.; Labrador, 40,000 lbs.; Liberia, 900 lbs.; Norway, 17,571 lbs.; Panama, 17,845 lbs.; Peru, 600 lbs.; Scotland, 127,432 lbs.; Trinidad, 73,720 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Belgian Congo, 50 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,802 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,990 lbs.; British West Indies, 270 lbs.; Colombia, 160 lbs.; Cuba, 2,500 lbs.; England, 65 lbs.; France, 87,860 lbs.; French Africa, 2,805 lbs.; French West Indies, 100 lbs.; Gibraltar, 10,364 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 65 lbs.; Liberia, 8 lbs.; Panama, 10,078 lbs.; Trinidad, 913 lbs.; Venezuela, 50 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to October 14, 1915:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 20 hd.; Venezuela, 2 hd.

CURED BEEF.—Barbados, 3,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 600 lbs.; British South Africa, 7,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,400 lbs.; Chile, 4,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 23,430 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 200 lbs.; Denmark, 65,726 lbs.; England, 66,928 lbs.; France, 9,775 lbs.; French Guiana,

39,000.; French West Indies, 1,225 lbs.; Guatemala, 3,100 lbs.; Haiti, 6,250 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,800 lbs.; Labrador, 111,800 lbs.; Liberia, 2,170 lbs.; Norway, 10,000 lbs.; Panama, 22,245 lbs.; Scotland, 79,469 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 65,614 lbs.

FRESH MEATS.—Bermuda, 29,032 lbs.; England, 1,378,238 lbs.; France, 4,454,678 lbs.; Panama, 37,508 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 20,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,272 lbs.; British Guiana, 700 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,670 lbs.; Chile, 1,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,250 lbs.; England, 10 lbs.; France, 39,735 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,700 lbs.; Haiti, 4,580 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,050 lbs.; Liberia, 200 lbs.; Panama, 17,483 lbs.; Sweden, 45,617 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Denmark, 122,979 lbs.; England, 160,963 lbs.; Italy, 20,623 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; Labrador, 37,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,007,778 lbs.; Norway, 442,667 lbs.; Scotland, 85,047 lbs.; Sweden, 56,354 lbs.

STEARINE.—Brazil, 22,600 lbs.; Colombia, 720 lbs.; Cuba, 800 lbs.; Ecuador, 528 lbs.; England, 18,366 lbs.; Guatemala, 600 lbs.; Honduras, 60,712 lbs.; Netherlands, 31,891 lbs.; Peru, 26,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 40,873 lbs.

ALL OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Bolivia, 6 gals.; Brazil, 60 gals.; British South Africa, 70 gals.; Cuba, 153 gals.; Denmark, 2,150 gals.; Labrador, 2,500 gals.; Sweden, 1,260 gals.

TALLOW.—Jamaica, 300 lbs.; Norway, 6,703 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,503 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (VALUE).—Belg. Congo, \$100; Bermuda, \$327; British West Indies, \$20; Colombia, \$242; Cuba, \$50; Danish West Indies, \$4; England, \$9,190; France, \$5,296; French Guinea, \$822; French South Africa, \$29,152; Gibraltar, \$108; Guatemala, \$8; Haiti, \$7; Honduras, \$78; Jamaica, \$9; Liberia, \$748; Nicaragua, \$22; Panama, \$626; Portuguese Africa, \$260; Scotland, \$828; Trinidad, Island of, \$127; Venezuela, \$17.

ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (VALUE).—Argentina, \$34; Barbados, \$191; Bermuda, \$881; Bolivia, \$113; Brazil, \$91; British South Africa, \$217; British West Indies, \$179; Colombia, \$46; Cuba, \$5; Danish West Indies, \$744; Denmark, \$1,010; England, \$58,005; France, \$12,737; French Gu-

ana, \$891; French West Indies, \$404; Guatemala, \$2,450; Haiti, \$36; Honduras, \$46; Jamaica, \$1,249; Labrador, \$125; Panama, \$6,879; Spain, \$2,250; Sweden, \$1,709; Trinidad, Island of, \$305; Venezuela, \$36.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to October 14, 1915:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 432 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 320 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,636 lbs.; Bolivia, 400 lbs.; Brazil, 80 lbs.; British Guiana, 90 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Colombia, 325 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 2,060 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 625 lbs.; Denmark, 7,977 lbs.; England, 688,649 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; Haiti, 10,030 lbs.; Honduras, 100 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,814 lbs.; Liberia, 733 lbs.; Norway, 62,359 lbs.; Panama, 18,940 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,430 lbs.; Venezuela, 24 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 2,740 dz.; England, 139,340 dz.; Scotland, 33,100 dz.; Venezuela, 300 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 215 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 45 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,742 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,514 lbs.; Colombia, 107 lbs.; Cuba, 139,283 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,155 lbs.; England, 10,478 lbs.; French West Indies, 135 lbs.; Guatemala, 269 lbs.; Haiti, 1,354 lbs.; Honduras, 1,050 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,530 lbs.; Liberia, 118 lbs.; Mexico, 11 lbs.; Nicaragua, 41 lbs.; Panama, 9,358 lbs.; Peru, 82 lbs.; Scotland, 21,459 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 6,546 lbs.; Venezuela, 299 lbs.

MUST INSPECT ALL CASINGS.

The Federal meat inspection authorities have decided that submitting a sample of a lot of casings for inspection is not enough to determine the cleanliness of the entire lot. Therefore inspectors must examine all casings. The order is as follows:

Experience has shown that a sample inspection of casings (beef bungs and middles) which are about to be used as containers of meat food product is inadequate to determine whether or not they are clean; therefore the establishment shall present for inspection all such casings, turned with the fat surface exposed.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, November 4, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Cloughton, Liverpool				767			45	300
St. Paul, Liverpool				3084	1316			550
Adriatic, Liverpool						368		250 4825
Saint George, Liverpool				1425		350	40	50 337
Den of Ogil, Liverpool				774		50	43	
Samland, London								1450
Mesaba, London		800		912				500 550
Colorado, Hull			1435	710				625 4912
Raeburn, Manchester				35				
Tuscania, Glasgow		100		1010		300		75 305
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	3516			195		50		50 1125
Progresso, Baltic				600		200		466
Frederick VIII, Baltic	1301			1525				450 2000
Harrovia, Havre		1198						
Strathgarry, Havre								250
Sebek, Havre		950						400 900
Penobscott, Bordeaux				150				50 17
Allantou, Marseilles		100		345	580			25 758
Strathay, Marseilles		500		25				
Caserta, Mediterranean				425		5		175 637
Cretic, Mediterranean				25	67			205 155
River Araxes, Mediterranean				340		25		200
Total	4817	3648	4519	9263	1963	1348	128	3321 19271

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 12.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 30 days	4.62½	
Cable transfers	4.66½	
Demand sterling	4.65½	
Commercial, 60 days	4.60½	
Commercial, 90 days	4.58½	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, sight	5.99½	
Bankers' cables	5.97½	
Bankers' checks	5.98½	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	\$1½	
Cable transfers	—	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables	No quotations.	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, sight	41½	
Bankers' sight	41½	
Copenhagen—		
Checks	26.55	

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending November 6, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Nov. 6, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 7, 1914.	From Nov. 1, 1915, to Nov. 6, 1915.
United Kingdom	120	100	83
Continent	235	9	235
So. & Cen. Am.	1,481		1,481
West Indies	1,005		1,005
Br. No. Am. Col.	145		145
Other countries			
Total	3,069	209	3,069
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	5,359,650	4,533,675	5,359,650
Continent	7,005,500	323,985	7,005,500
So. & Cen. Am.	7,522	7,000	7,522
West Indies	137,134		137,134
Br. No. Am. Col.	14,969		14,969
Other countries	6,956		6,956
Total	13,131,671	4,864,660	13,131,671
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	2,235,129	3,885,330	2,235,129
Continent	2,056,000	2,894,300	2,056,000
So. & Cen. Am.	367,553	186,000	367,553
West Indies	412,081		412,081
Br. No. Am. Col.	43,744		43,744
Total	5,314,498	6,965,633	5,314,498
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,314	11,391,721	3,671,248
Boston	5	297,150	75,250
Philadelphia		53,000	168,000
Baltimore		16,800	
New Orleans	750	70,000	900,000
Montreal		1,303,000	500,000
Total week	3,069	13,131,671	5,314,498
Previous week	1,754	26,317,644	11,344,804
Two weeks ago	4,146	20,181,335	6,882,134
Cor. week last yr	209	4,864,660	6,965,630
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, 1915, to Nov. 6, 1915.	Same time last year.	Changes.	
Pork, lbs.	613,800	41,800	Inc. 572,000
Meats, lbs.	13,131,671	4,864,660	Inc. 8,267,011
Lard, lbs.	5,314,498	6,965,630	Dec. 1,651,132

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	90c.	90c.	125c.	150c.
Pork, barrels	90c.	90c.	125c.	150c.
Bacon	90c.	90c.	125c.	150c.
Canned meats	90c.	90c.	125c.	150c.
Lard, tierces	90c.	90c.	125c.	150c.
Tallow	90c.	90c.	125c.	150c.
Cottonseed oil	\$4.50	\$4.50	125c.	150c.
Oil Cake	75c.	75c.	70c.	75c.
Butter	\$1.12	\$1.12	150c.	250c.
No rates to Hamburg.				

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 264 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE
Tallow and Grease Consignments and Correspondence Invited from Southern Packers and Renderers.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has retained its underlying firmness. All authorities agree that interests who usually have tallow to sell are well sold up, and therefore the easy position of some of the buyers is of relatively slight importance. The trade has been quiet for a period, but seems to have again found its bearings, and higher prices were thought to be imminent toward the close of the week. It was said that eight cents would be paid generally for loose city special tallows. At this writing there has been business at about this basis. Strength in the glycerine market is undiminished, and while not so much is heard of this feature, it is evident that the tallow market will remain strong so long as the nominal amount of ten per cent. glycerine can be extracted and sold at prices ranging from 55 to higher than 60 per cent.

There is some talk of tallow consumers over-extending themselves in the desire to take advantage of the high price of product, but thus far the situation has not been rendered unhealthy, according to a majority of opinions. At the same time there is a disposition to anticipate a dragging tendency in the low-grade tallows, aside from the evidence of some export demand for these descriptions. Foreign markets are strong, and the last auction sale at London resulted in all offerings being easily taken, at prices at 1s. 8d. to two shillings advance from those of the previous sale. Prime city here was quoted at 7@7½c., nominal, and city specials at 8c., nominal loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet. The slow demand for compound lard has resulted in prices for oleo stearine being dropped to 10½c.

OLEO OIL.—English buying has again been reported and good grades are firmly held. Exports are quoted at 13¼c., and No. 2 at 10@11c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Foreign markets are firm. Offerings were light here. The closing of the Suez Canal was bullishly regarded. Cochin, 11½@12½c. in pipes, and 12@12¾c. in hhds.; arrival—Ceylon, 10@10¼c.

PALM OIL.—The strength abroad and general strength of the oils and fats made for higher prices locally. Offerings were not

pressed at the advance. Prime red, spot, 7¼@7½c.; to arrive, 7¼c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼c.; to arrive, 7½c.; palm kernel, 10c.; shipments, 9½@9¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—A fair inquiry is again reported. Prices have been maintained. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; pure, 68@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

CORN OIL.—The market holds firm with other oils and the quieter trade has not made for a lower level. Prices quoted at \$7.50 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Soap makers have again been fair buyers although recent advances clinched business. Spot is quoted at 7@7¼c.

GREASES.—Offerings of low grades are fair, but other descriptions are difficult to buy at concessions. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 6½@7c., nom.; bone, 6½@7c., nom.; house, 6¼@6¾c., nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 39,774 quarters, compared to nothing last week, and 44,593 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 4,872 sheep and 3,122 lambs, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 4,565 cases of beef cuts, ox tongues, tails, and other offal, all from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 12, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 21,714 quarters; to the Continent, 34,956 quarters; to the United States, no shipments. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 60,606 quarters; to the Continent, 23,218 quarters; to the United States, 19,753.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending November 6, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 141,900 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 11 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 8,064,600 pounds and averaged 10½ cents per pound.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 11.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@14¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 11. — Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 17@19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c. S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½c.; city steam lard, 9c.; city dressed hogs, 10¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@14c.; skinned shoulders, 12c.; Boston butts, 13@14c.; boneless butts, 16@17c.; neck ribs, 3½c.; spare ribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 13@14c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending November 11, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were as follows:

	Week ending Nov. 11, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
From New York—		
Africa	1,867	1,867
Algiers, Algeria	—	360
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	177	177
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	100	650
Bermuda	1	451
Bordeaux, France	150	675
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	28	38
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Cetta, France	—	200
Central America	9	30
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,550
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	28	28
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	4
Demarara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	3,743
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	750
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	5,980
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	131
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
Liverpool, England	—	925
London, England	705	6,810
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Manchester, England	—	1,800
Marseilles, France	—	24,792
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	2,625
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	800
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	—	23
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,938
St. Johns, N. F.	—	5
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	—	117
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	1,911	2,500
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	794	812
Total	5,770	91,100
From New Orleans—		
Christiania, Norway	—	6,010
Frontera, Mexico	—	79
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	2,400
Havana, Cuba	100	800
Liverpool, England	—	900

Manchester, England	—	250
Marseilles, France	—	2,399
Tampico, Mexico	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	843

Total

From Baltimore—

Glasgow, Scotland

Total

From Philadelphia—

Liverpool, England

Total

From Norfolk and Newport News—

Glasgow, Scotland

Liverpool, England

Total

From Mobile—

Buenos Aires, A. R.

Total

From all other ports—

Canada

Total

Recapitulation—

From New York

From New Orleans

From Galveston

From Baltimore

From Philadelphia

From Savannah

From Norfolk and

Newport News

From San Francisco

From Mobile

From all other ports

Total

Week ending Nov. 11, 1915. Bbls.

Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.

Same period, 1914. Bbls.

Nov. 11, 1915. Bbls.

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Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., November 11.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 50c. the past week. Meal and hull markets continue quiet, with very limited trading.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 11.—Crude cottonseed oil, 50c.; very light trading. Meal irregular; nominally \$33, Atlanta. Hulls, \$11, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., November 11.—Prime crude cottonseed oil strong at 50½c.; very little offering. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$31.50 @ 32. Hulls, \$9@9.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., November 11.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 49c.; market nervous. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$32.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$1 less. Seven per cent. loose cake lower, at \$28.50; all short ton, ship's side, New Orleans. Hulls steady at \$9.62½ loose, \$12 sacked, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., November 11.—Occasional sales of prime crude cottonseed oil at 49c. for immediate shipment; mills generally asking 50c. Prime cake, \$28 for November, \$28.50 for December, f. o. b. Galveston; choice cake \$2 more; little trading in either.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 12.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼c. @ 1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 1c. basis 48 per cent.; silic, \$15 @ 20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 5c. per lb., in bbls., 5½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9½@10c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87c. per gal; green olive oil, 85c. per gal; green olive oil foots, 9@9½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10½@10¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9@9½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7¾c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7@7½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 7c. per lb.; corn oil, 7¾c. per lb.

House grease, 6¾@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11c. per lb.; brown grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; yellow packers grease, 6½@7c. per lb.

SHIPPING MEAT FOR STERILIZING.

The shipment of meat intended for sterilization in cars or wagons with other meat products must be in tight containers, according to an order of the Federal meat inspection service. The notice says:

Meat passed for sterilization which is forwarded in cars or wagons with other meat or product for disposal shall be in tight containers. Such containers shall be sealed, or corded and sealed, in accordance with previous instructions.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, November 10, 1915.—The market during the past week was an extremely nervous and narrow affair, fluctuations taking place with no apparent reason. In fact, there was no particular trend at all. During the early trading, crude oil offerings were fairly liberal. These offerings were readily absorbed by the consuming trade at very little change in values. The soapmakers and compound lard manufacturers were the principal buyers.

On the afternoon of the 4th a sudden sharp advance of some 18@23 points was scored. On the 5th further advances were scored, with "shorts" the principal buyers.

The consuming trade, however, refused to follow this advance. At the high levels crude oil offerings again became heavy, with the only outlet the New York market, and as soon as this quarter was satisfied, values started to give way again, and before this could be checked all of the early advances were again lost. At the low levels Europe turned a fair buyer. The soapmaking trade of this country also came in for quite liberal quantities, and this brought about some recoveries.

As stated, the market is an extremely nervous and narrow affair. Surrounding conditions and news at the moment are very conflicting, and until the situation clears up we are likely to have a "see-saw" market, with no particular trend.

	Close, Nov. 3	High	Low	Close, Nov. 10
Nov.	7.50 b	7.54 a	7.75	7.51
Dec.	7.50 b	7.52 a	7.75	7.50
Jan.	7.50 b	7.54 a	7.80	7.50
Mar.	7.63 b	7.66 a	7.93	7.63
May	7.76 b	7.77 a	8.01	7.76

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Slightly Steadier Market—Crude Oil Not Pressed for Sale—Consuming Demand Irregular—Larger Cotton Crop Estimates—Favorable Southern Weather—Small Refining Losses—Speculation Continues Rather Light.

Actual prices of cotton oil have not varied much recently. Many in the trade are awaiting developments, or rather seem disposed to proceed with caution. This attitude is to be perceived among refiners, consumers and speculators. As far as crude oil interests are concerned, they have been disinclined to sell oil freely at the break of recent date, which represented a reaction of roughly seven cents a gallon.

The more conservative dealings in speculative quarters are not a matter of surprise. Prices were high enough not so long ago to automatically bring about a check to the outside buying, and now that values have declined materially, it is found that commission house interests have less courage. The timidity which has replaced the temerity follows a big drop in the cotton market, a sharp reaction in the stock market, and a recoil of the buying wave which swept the country not so long ago.

The technical position of the local market has been materially strengthened as a result of the liquidation in oil, and this readjustment partly explains the higher markets witnessed during the week. Advances were scored, in face of a soft lard market and increased cotton crop estimates. Much has been said concerning the difficulty in selling compound lard at prices close to those of pure lard, and obviously, it is almost impossible to effect sales of the substitute at higher prices than the pure article. The abnormal disparity, which works seriously against cotton oil consumption, has only been partially remedied, and it is believed in conservative quarters that the oil market will not be on a firm footing until the western lard list is bolstered, or sales of compound lard are increased through a reduction in its price. Of course, much cheaper compound can hardly be accomplished with cotton oil values and oleo stearine at about the current level.

Apropos of the larger cotton crop estimates, their acceptance is largely a matter of mind. It is indubitable that after several weeks of almost perfect weather, cotton crop estimates deserve a revision upward, owing to the development of more or

less top-crop cotton. To this writing there has not been a detrimental or killing frost in the south. Nevertheless, the best informed authorities here, with wide southern connections, were inclined to regard the estimate of crop expert Cordill, for a yield of 12,890,000 bales inclusive of linters, as unwarrantedly optimistic.

It was not surprising that estimates as to the probable oil crush this season rose with the higher crop figures that circulated. Here, too, there appears to be just a little too much confidence or optimism. It was asserted by some authorities that the oil crush this year would be 4,000,000 bbls., against recent estimates of about 3,000,000 to 3,300,000 bbls., and a phenomenally large record crush of close to 4,200,000 bbls. last year.

Those who raised their crush ideas to the four million mark are seemingly counting on an eighty per cent. crush, which would be moderately above that of any other year. Their contention that the alluring prices of seed would bring forth this great percentage of crush is logical, but it must be remembered that in recent seasons the south disposed of practically all its seed with a total crush ranging from 73 to 77 per cent., and the conditions for the coming season will

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Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

have much to do with this year's crush.

Thus, if cotton prices are to remain high, the cotton area may be increased, especially if the recent carry-over of cotton is disposed of as now seems probable, and the political conditions tend toward a possible peace movement. How much seed will be used as fertilizer is always a matter of conjecture, but it will be recalled that sparing use was made of fertilizer the past season, and the supplies of ingredients at present presage a high cost of commercial fertilizer.

That the refining losses on oil this year will be light, or have been so far, is not contested. It may be, according to some authorities, that these smaller losses will add close to 300,000 bbls. of oil to the minimum estimates published recently, especially if the seed yields are not disappointing in the ensuing few months. However, even on the basis of eighty per cent. crush of oil, and a satisfactory seed yield, it is difficult to arrive at a theoretical oil crush of more than 3½ million barrels (50 gallons each assuming that there will be available 12,000,000 bales of seed cotton.

Closing prices, Saturday, November 6, 1915.—Spot, \$7.50; November, \$7.50@7.70; December, \$7.53@7.54; January, \$7.56@7.57; February, \$7.58@7.64; March, \$7.68@7.69; April, \$7.72@7.74; May, \$7.80@7.81; June, \$7.85@7.87. Futures closed 8 to 20 decline. Sales were: December, 600, \$7.59@7.54; January, 1,300, \$7.66@7.59; March, 4,500, \$7.72@7.69; May, 500, \$7.87@7.81; June, 600, \$7.87@7.86. Total sales, 7,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.40@7.70; off, \$7.35@7.65; r'sh off, \$7.20@7.65; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.53 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, November 8, 1915.—Spot, \$7.50@7.95; November, \$7.58@7.70; December, \$7.55@7.56; January, \$7.57@7.59; February, \$7.60@7.66; March, \$7.66@7.67; April, \$7.69@7.73; May, \$7.80@7.81; June, \$7.89@7.91. Futures closed 8 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: December, 600, \$7.57@7.56; January, 2,900, \$7.67@7.57; March, 4,300, \$7.76@7.66; April, 700, \$7.73@7.73; May, 8,500, \$7.88@7.79; June, 1,100, \$7.95@7.91. Total sales, 18,100 bbls. Good off, \$7.50@7.75; off, \$7.40@7.70; r'sh off, \$7.25@7.70; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.40@6.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, November 9, 1915.—Spot, \$7.55; November, \$7.50@7.65; December, \$7.58@7.60; January, 7.61@7.64; February, \$7.63@7.69; March, \$7.72@7.74; April, \$7.75@7.80; May, \$7.81@7.82; June, \$7.89@7.92. Futures closed unchanged to 6 advance. Sales were: December, 400, \$7.59@7.53; January, 1,200, \$7.56@7.53; February, 100, \$7.60@7.60; March, 5,300, \$7.72@7.64; April, 300, \$7.70@7.67; May, 5,300, \$7.85@7.76; June, 2,100, \$7.90@7.88. Total sales, 14,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.45@7.70; off, \$7.40@7.65; r'sh off, \$7.30@7.65; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.53 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, November 10, 1915.—Spot, \$7.65@7.95; November, \$7.65@7.74; December, \$7.62@7.64; January, \$7.64

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

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Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

@7.67; February, \$7.69@7.74; March, \$7.77@7.79; April, \$7.80@7.85; May, \$7.88@7.90; June, \$7.94@7.95. Futures closed 3 to 15 advance. Sales were: December, 200, \$7.63@7.62; January, 3,400, \$7.69@7.63; March, 6,700, \$7.81@7.73; May, 5,900, \$7.91@7.85; June, 3,000, \$7.98@7.91. Total sales, 19,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.50@7.70; off, \$7.40@7.70; r'sh off, \$7.30@7.70; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.53 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, November 11, 1915.—Spot, \$7.80; November, \$7.82@7.85; December, \$7.79@7.82; January, \$7.80@7.81; February, \$7.85@7.90; March, \$7.89@7.90; April, \$7.93@7.97; May, \$8.00@8.02; June, \$8.06@8.07. Futures closed 12 to 17 advance. Sales were: December, 800, \$7.80@7.70; January, 2,500, \$7.81@7.70; March, 6,200, \$7.93@7.83; May, 9,900, \$8.04@7.94; June, 200, \$8.04@8.04. Total sales, 19,600 bbls. Good off, \$7.50@7.95; off, \$7.40@7.90; r'sh off, \$7.30@7.80; prime crude, S. E., November, 667 sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTON MEAL FIBRE STANDARDS.

The annual meeting of Feed Control Officials of the government and various States takes place at Washington, D. C., on November 18 and 19. This meeting is of great importance to cottonseed products interests, since these officials are discussing the question of feedstuff standards and have the power to make regulations for such standards, which will have a direct effect on the cottonseed products trade.

In a recent letter President E. C. Ponder of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association says on this subject:

"Very few seem to recognize the vast importance that this matter is to our industry. If the contemplated fibre standard goes into effect it will be impossible for the average mill to comply with the law unless it makes over 8 per cent. ammonia meal.

"The cause of this fibre agitation is mainly due to the fact that the average ammonia in cottonseed meal has been decreasing for the past ten years. It is not our intention to deny this, but we must prove the cause for it. With the more modern machinery for the past few years the Southeastern mill can obtain its greatest yield of oil by making a

cake which is below 7½ per cent. ammonia. While our committee is assured of this truth it will be necessary for them to have signed statements to prove it."

President Ponder has therefore asked the Georgia mills these questions:

Do you obtain a greater yield of oil by making cake below 7½ per cent. ammonia? If possible state about what ammonia percent gives you best oil yield.

State if you have found it necessary to bolt hulls and lint out of meal to bring it up to 7½ per cent. when you were purposely making a lower grade in order to get more oil.

State if it has been your experience that the variable composition of seed produced a variable ammonia content in cake without any change in machinery.

State if in your opinion it will be possible for you to regulate both the per cent. of ammonia and the per cent. of fibre in the cake.

Bear in mind that high ammonia seed require more fibre to make a 7½ per cent. ammonia meal, and that low ammonia seed require less. Also, bear in mind that the hull bran which goes into your cake analyzes about 40 per cent. fibre, while the lint analyzes over 90 per cent. From this you will see that well delinted seed will make a lower fibre content than poorly delinted seed.

State if you can control this amount of lint accurately.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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COTTONSEED INDUSTRY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Competitors of the United States in Seed Production and Use

By Dr. Thomas H. Norton, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(Continued from issue of October 23.)

Composition, Manufacture and Sale of Ghee.

For the enlightenment of American manufacturers of cottonseed oil who may not already know the nature of the substance called ghee, which is such an important article of food in India, it may be explained that ghee is clarified butter or butter heated for about 12 hours, until the greater part of its moisture has evaporated. Ghee is used for all purposes for which butter is used in Europe or America, such as the cooking of meat, fish, vegetables, curries, rice, etc., and in the preparation of sweetmeats. It is also eaten uncooked with bread and rice. With the poor it is a luxury for feast days, and ordinarily its place is taken by sweet vegetable oils.

The ghee of the Indian bazaars is principally derived from buffalo milk. One quart of buffalo milk yields about 3 ounces of ghee, while the same quantity of cow's milk may afford only about one-half that quantity, or, with extra fine qualities, perhaps three-fourths. Ghee from goat's milk is very inferior, owing to its disagreeable odor, while that of sheep's milk is often spoken of as superior even to buffalo butter.

In the process of clarification the butter loses about 25 per cent. of its weight. The heating causes the oil to rise to the surface, while the refuse, mostly casein, settles below as a sediment. Too much heating is said to give the ghee an acid taste, while imperfect heating renders it liable to putrefaction. The ghee as sold in the market is usually undercooked, owing to the loss in weight which takes place when it is fully cooked.

If the ghee is carefully inclosed in skins while still hot it may be preserved for many years without the aid of salt or other preservatives. Formerly all ghee was packed in earthen jars, or for transport to a distance in leathern cases, but in recent years old American kerosene oil tins have been chiefly employed for this purpose. The chief ghee-producing tracts in India are the United Provinces, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab. By far the greater proportion of the ghee produced is consumed locally, and the article seldom or never appears in trade returns.

The chief articles used in mixing with ghee are vegetable oils, such as cocoanut, peanut, cotton, safflower, poppy, sesame, niger and

kokam. These are all harmless enough, though cheaper than ghee; but injurious oils are also said to be used. The simplest method of ascertaining adulteration and of purifying the ghee at the same time is to bring a given quantity to a boil, and then dash cold water on it. The oil will rise to the surface and part from its admixtures.

The present consumption of ghee in India is roughly estimated at 267,000 long tons, based upon an average annual consumption of 8 pounds per capita in the quarter of the total population using the article. The Director of Commercial Intelligence suggests, however, that possibly the consumption per head among those who use ghee might really prove on investigation to be much higher. In the case of the army the daily ration is 2 ounces, which makes an aggregate of 45 pounds per year for each man.

If one-fourth of the population used ghee and consumed only one-half as much as the army ration, the total consumption must exceed 750,000 tons. In Bombay City, where

ghee is subject to octroi duties, so that fairly accurate figures are available, it appears that the consumption by the whole population amounts to 12.17 pounds per head. The director states that a wholesome ghee substitute, if made from Indian cotton seed by a process which the people knew to be inoffensive to their prejudices, would appeal to a large proportion of the remaining 225,000,000 inhabitants, who at present rates can not afford to use ghee.

Market for American Cottonseed Oil.

Consul Baker concludes:

It seems obvious that there is an increasing need in India for a cheap and satisfactory substitute for ghee, so that the present time seems very opportune for American manufacturers of cottonseed oil to give this matter their attention, and perhaps send experts here to investigate the situation thoroughly in all its commercial aspects. Although it might seem almost an absurdity that India, which exports enormous quantities of cotton seed to Europe every year, besides using an immense amount at home for feeding to cattle, should ever become a large importer of cottonseed oil, nevertheless it is doubtful if for a long time to come this country could develop the industrial efficiency to manufacture successfully on a great scale a satisfac-

(Continued on page 35.)

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Motor Agencies in all large cities and towns.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, November 12.—Market steady. Western steam, \$9.35 nom.; Middle West, \$9.15@9.25; city steam, 9c.; refined Continent, \$10.30; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound, 9¼@9½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 12.—Copra fabrique, 119 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 111 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 12.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 145s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 117s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 70s. 6d.; New York, 61s. 6d.; picnic, 56s. 3d.; hams, long, 84s.; American cut, 83s. 3d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 87s. 3d.; long clear, 85s.; short backs, 73s.; bellies, clear, 75s. Lard, spot prime, 51s. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 55s. 6d.; January, 51s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 42s. 6d.; choice, 41s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 86s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 41s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was more active and firm with shorts covering on the higher hog market.

Stearine.

The market was quiet but easy, with oleo quoted at 10½c.

Tallow.

The market was quiet but firm. City is quoted at 7¼c., and special at 8c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was less active but firm, with shorts covering on the higher lard market.

Market closed 2 lower to 4 higher. Sales, 10,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.82@8.05. Crude, Southeast, \$6.67 sales. Closing quotations on futures. November \$7.80@7.90; December, \$7.82@7.85; January, \$7.81@7.83; February, \$7.85@7.89; March, \$7.93@7.95; April, \$7.97@7.99; May, \$8.04@8.05; June, \$8.09@8.11; good off oil, \$7.65@7.90; off oil, \$7.60@7.90; red off oil, \$7.40@7.90; winter oil, nominal; summer white oil, nominal.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 12.—Hog market strong to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$6.30@6.90; light, \$6@6.95; mixed, \$6.10@7.25; heavy, \$6.05@7.25; rough heavy, \$6.10@6.30; Yorkers, \$6.55@6.70; pigs, \$3.75@6.10; cattle prospects strong; beefs, \$6@10.40; cows and heifers, \$2.75@8.20; Texas steers, \$6.25@7.15; Western, \$6.40@8.50. Sheep market steady at yesterday's average; sheep, native, \$5.85@6.30; yearlings, \$6.75@7.60; lambs, \$7@9.15; Western, \$7.25@9.15.

Kansas City, November 12.—Hogs strong, at \$6.35@6.75.

South Omaha, November 12.—Hogs steady, at \$6.20@6.50.

Buffalo, November 12.—Hogs slow; on sale, 9,600, at \$6.90@7.35.

St. Louis, November 12.—Hogs higher, at \$6.55@7.10.

Sioux City, November 12.—Hogs steady, at \$6@6.40.

Louisville, November 12.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@7.

Indianapolis, November 12.—Hogs higher, at \$7.20@7.40.

St. Joseph, November 12.—Hogs strong, at \$5@6.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	12,005	29,300	27,250
Swift & Co.	8,640	14,200	29,430
S. & S. Co.	5,331	11,600	12,429
Morris & Co.	8,194	8,600	11,020
Hammond Packing Co.	3,821	8,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	3,719
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	878	5,700	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,800 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 14,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; others, 9,300 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,455	9,442	5,579
Fowler Packing Co.	904	...	1,523
S. & S. Co.	3,638	7,375	3,036
Swift & Co.	4,927	7,801	5,892
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,714	6,530	5,273
Morris & Co.	4,156	7,345	4,110
Others	221	1,421	48

B. Balling, 7 cattle; Blount, 202 cattle, 239 hogs and 1,215 sheep; J. Callahan, 30 cattle; Heil Packing Co., 1,043 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 465 cattle; S. Kraus, 151 cattle; L. Levy, 84 cattle; I. Meyer, 96 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 384 cattle and 154 hogs; M. Rice, 16 cattle and 1,075 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 4,483 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 19 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,330	2,984	3,453
Swift & Co.	3,953	3,558	11,471
Cudahy	4,980	5,147	7,689
Armour & Co.	4,465	4,549	7,689
Swartz & Co.	...	806	...
J. W. Murphy	...	501	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 179 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 63 cattle; Corn State Serum Co., 42 hogs; Kohrs Packing Co., 506 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 21 cattle; Smiley Bros., 23 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,561	7,156	2,175
Armour & Co.	5,535	7,233	3,028
Swift & Co.	4,850	7,910	2,704
St. Louis Dressing Beef Co.	419
East Side Packing Co.	156	2,871	...
Independent Packing Co.	655
Heil Packing Co.	...	956	...
Krev Packing Co.	10	3,320	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,090	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	726	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	2	598	...
Others	1,050	24,370	2,081

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,490	6,194	3,130
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,227	6,411	4,771
Others	19,094	77	5,981

Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 66 cattle and 29 hogs; R. Hurn Packing Co., 284 cattle; Statter & Co., 113 cattle and 59 hogs; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 703 hogs; J. Decker & Sons, 195 hogs; Rath Packing Co., 92 cattle and 838 hogs; Dunbar Packing Co., 274 hogs; Dunlevy Packing Co., 265 hogs.

FOR A. S. R. E. OFFICERS.

The nominating committee of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, consisting of Henry Torrance, E. N. Friedmann, Peter Neff, Thomas Shipley and R. H. Tait, has nominated the following for officers of the society for the ensuing year: For president, Theodore O. Vilter, Milwaukee, Wis.; for vice-president, N. H. Hiller, Carbondale, Pa.; for treasurer, George A. Horne, New York, N. Y.; for directors, G. F. Bein, Ft. Worth, Tex.; H. N. Borgstedt, Yonkers, N. Y.; Richard S. Broas, New York, N. Y.; Herbert S. Nulsen, New York, N. Y.; George E. Wells, St. Louis, Mo.; S. B. Carpenter, New Brunswick, N. J.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	800	2,000	1,000
Omaha	300	4,000	300
St. Louis	500	4,000	600
St. Joseph	100	4,000	300
Sioux City	100	2,000	500
St. Paul	1,300	1,300	3,400
Oklahoma City	100	700	...
Fort Worth	400	1,000	...
Milwaukee	200	3,360	1,100
Denver	225	...	20,850
Louisville	400	1,882	100
Cudahy	...	900	...
Indianapolis	300	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	32,000	300
Cincinnati	600	2,700	100
Buffalo	746	10,000	2,400
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
New York	265	905	2,173
Toronto, Canada	602	508	148

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	30,000	20,000
Kansas City	32,000	8,000	14,000
Omaha	13,200	4,400	21,000
St. Louis	11,100	12,000	6,700
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	5,100
Sioux City	8,000	3,000	3,000
St. Paul	14,800	12,000	18,400
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	...
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	...
Milwaukee	300	2,002	1,700
Denver	5,700	1,500	10,000
Louisville	4,800	3,819	300
Cudahy	...	800	...
Wichita	...	213	...
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,000	10,000	6,600
Cincinnati	4,400	5,478	900
Buffalo	7,200	21,000	10,000
Cleveland	1,200	8,000	6,000
New York	3,507	8,775	21,041
Toronto, Canada	4,876	536	2,447

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	32,000	7,000
Kansas City	18,000	17,000	11,000
Omaha	6,000	4,000	18,000
St. Louis	6,300	15,000	3,700
St. Joseph	1,700	12,500	4,300
Sioux City	3,000	5,000	4,000
St. Paul	3,400	9,000	5,000
Oklahoma City	400	2,500	300
Fort Worth	4,000	2,500	600
Milwaukee	1,700	1,514	1,000
Denver	3,400	1,300	7,300
Louisville	500	584	50
Detroit	...	2,200	...
Cudahy	...	12,000	...
Wichita	...	4,517	...
Indianapolis	850	15,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	6,800	800
Buffalo	600	4,000	2,400
Cleveland	100	2,000	3,000
New York	1,068	10,504	4,085
Toronto, Canada	1,283	560	934

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	37,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,700	13,000	13,000
Omaha	9,500	5,000	16,800
St. Louis	4,800	14,000	3,400
St. Joseph	2,500	7,900	700
Sioux City	2,500	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	2,900	6,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	300	2,000	...
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	200
Milwaukee	500	18,031	300
Denver	6,600	100	1,500
Louisville	150	2,000	50
Detroit	...	5,500	...
Cudahy	...	2,500	...
Wichita	...	2,263	...
Indianapolis	850	17,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	800	4,700	200
Buffalo	350	5,000	3,000
Cleveland	100	4,000	3,000
New York	2,410	7,027	5,655
Toronto, Canada	992	671	1,554

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	26,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,500	7,000	5,000
Omaha	3,200	4,900	13,000
St. Louis	3,200	10,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,500	7,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,800	3,700	600
St. Paul	...	5,100	...
Oklahoma City	850	1,500	...
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	...
Milwaukee	...	3,367	...
Louisville	...	3,500	...
Detroit	...	4,500	...
Cudahy	...	3,500	...
Wichita	...	3,558	...
Indianapolis	...	8,000	...
Cincinnati	700	5,500	200
Buffalo	1,000	8,000	3,000
Cleveland	...	4,000	...
New York	688	508	4,080

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	17,000	7,000
Kansas City	600	3,500	1,000
Omaha	600	3,500	3,300
St. Louis	1,600	5,000	500
St. Joseph	200	2,500	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	3,500	100
Fort Worth	2,700	1,400	...
South St. Paul	1,800	5,800	9,400
Oklahoma City	700	1,800	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are under good control considering the activity in the leather markets. Packer hides are fairly steady, although most bids are below sellers' views. Country dealers are optimistic.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A normal week's business presented itself. Slightly shaded prices were the inducements offered tanners to hasten their purchases. All the popular selections excepting butt branded steers sold, and these could have been traded in if less money would have been acceptable. Killers figured butts worth last trading price owing to scarcity and relative strength in native steers compared with branded selections. Buying was not scattered but centered among a few operators, principally in the sole and belting leather trade.

Spread native steers were not sold. Stocks are well sold up only one killer having any quantity unsold. The nominal market is considered at 27@27½¢ for business. Last sales were at the outside figure for May to the end of the year kill. Native steers went at 26¢, by several packers for an aggregate of about 18,000 September and October kill. Prior business was at 26½¢. Some sellers thought they could draw that rate again for an order specifying light average goods. As present kill is lighter than usual, the order was easily filled at no advance in price. A block of about 12,000 June, July, August, September and October extreme light native steers moved at 24¢, early in the week. Texas steers were taken at 21½¢ for a line of about 7,000 September and October hides. A sale of 3,000 October light weights moved at 21½¢, early in the week. No extremes were reported moved. At the close of the week the market is considered 21½¢ for all three weights. The kill is of fair proportions in all weights, but underweights are held steady by the stiffness noted in branded cows. Butt branded steers were not moved. Last sales were at 22½¢. This rate is asked on further business. Stocks are small. Buyers might be interested at 22¢. Colorado steers sold early in the week at a delivered price netting the seller about 20½¢. Later a car moved at 20½¢, and more are freely offered. September and October kill moved in the above trades. Branded cows were moved at the new rate of 21¼¢, a reduction of ¼¢, involving 20,000 October hides. No grubbing is allowed on this salting and most hides, especially southern, contain a few. Some sellers talk 22¢, on November kill, on which grubbing is permitted. Heavy native cows were taken in several transactions at

24½¢, totaling about 7,000 September, October and November hides. This grade of hides should be made freely now, but cattle are throwing light hides and lots of them are coming. Light native cows sold at 23¢, early in the week for a car of October hides. Later two thousand July, August, September and October kill moved at 23¼¢. One packer has plenty of this grade of hides, but the others are sold out. Next business is possible at 23½¢. Native bulls were quiet. Only one packer has any unsold this side of January, and these are December. No price has been set on them. Nominal market is considered about 19½¢@20¢. Branded bulls sold at 17¢, for one car of southern river light average stock. Northern bulls last sold at 16½¢.

Later.—The market holds steady. Lot of 1,000 September-October-November heavy native cows sold at 24½¢. There is some inquiry, but bids are lower than packers are willing to accept.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation seems to be taking on a slight tinge of firmness. Trade is still slow, but shows some signs of reviving. It is easier to sell buffs at 19½¢, now than a week ago and there are less stipulations attached to each transaction. Buffs continue to predominate in the arrivals and it is on this selection that sellers devote most of their energies.

Heavy steers are quiet, due to lack of supplies here. Efforts to purchase at 21½¢ have been futile. Outside sellers who are in a position to trade demand 22¢, for their supplies. Heavy cows were not reported sold alone. Some movement was effected in connection with buffs early in the week at 19½¢. Former sales of straight cows were at 19½¢ to 19¾¢. These rates are considered the nominal market for original quality. Picked over lots are held at 20¢, for largely ones and all ones are talked up to 21¢. Buffs moved in connection with heavy cows early in the week at 19½¢. Two cars subsequently sold in straight 45 to 60 lb. stock at 19½¢. Local dealers have been trying to get 19¾¢ for this grade, but have not succeeded. More are available at 19½¢. Trade seems freer on this basis than for some time past. A car of buff seconds moved at 18¢. More are offered at this figure. There are plenty of the rejects around as most trades made heretofore have carried stipulations regarding percentages of seconds. This class of stock has been piled up in sellers' hands as hides have run poorer on the cut selections this fall than in former years. All weights of seasonal country hides are quoted at 19½¢ to 20¢, asked delivered basis here as to quality. Extremes sold at 20½¢, for 5,000 hides by an Ohio seller, for delivery before the turn of the year. These go for patent leather. A car of local hides of good quality with the same outlet in view moved at 20½¢. Eastern advices indicate trading in Ohio and Michigan extremes at 20½¢ to 21¢. Current receipts not picked over are quoted at 20¢, nominal. Branded cows present no new features. Business is at a standstill in this market as the principal buyers are temporarily uninterested. The nominal market for country cows is considered at 16¢, flat basis. Most dealers think their small supplies worth more money. Country packer branded hides are quoted up to 19¢, delivered basis here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls are also quiet. Nominal values on country run of stock are at 18 to 18½¢, as to lots. Local supplies are small. Country packed bulls are quoted quiet at 17½¢ to 18¢, asked and city packers at 19 to 19½¢. Kip-skins are slow due to dearth of supplies. Some call was noted for a veal selection, but none of the sellers would sort these skins out. Country run of stock is quoted at 21¢, last paid and 21½¢, generally talked on further trading. City skins last sold at 21½¢. Nothing is now available at under 22¢. Packers were last taken some time ago at 22¢. It cost 23 to 23½¢, to buy current kill.

Later.—Market is steady. Two cars of good buffs brought 19½¢. Two cars of good quality buffs brought 19½¢, and a car of heavy cows sold at 19¾¢. Buffs are offered freely at 19½¢. The largest buyer predicts that he can get them for 19¼¢. There is a rumor of a car of choice extremes selling at 20¢.

CALFSKINS continue firm in tone, but activities are restricted by the limited supplies available. The slaughter and receipts of skins are small. One packer sold his November and December production of skins estimated at 10,000 at 25¢, registering an advance of a cent a pound. Bids at 24¢, 24½¢, and 24½¢, were made before 25¢, would be paid. It is stated other efforts to buy these same skins were made at 25¢. There are two unsold killers and neither will offer his skins. One has October forward; the other Novembers. First salted local city skins are quoted quiet at 23½¢, last paid and 24¢, talked with nothing offered. Outside cities 23 to 23½¢, asked; countries quoted at 22¢, for business. Deacons are steady at \$1.10 to \$1.20 and light calf are quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40.

HORSE HIDES are moving better at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for country run of stock. Cities bring \$5.00 to \$5.25 more readily. Better butt trade and improvement in leather situation are responsible for better feeling in hides. Stocks are still ample which prevents any upturn of consequence. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction with ponies and glues out at \$1.50 to \$2.00 and coltskins at 50 to 75¢.

HOGSKINS are selling readily at 60 to 70¢, for country run of stock with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are in limited supply and quoted firm at 12 to 12½¢; No. 2's quoted at 11 to 11½¢, and No. 3's at 6½ to 7¢. Poorly fleshed skins quoted as much as a cent a pound lower as to grades.

SHEEP PELTS.—All available offerings of packer skins were eagerly accepted this week and fancy figures paid. Packer sheepskins of current and back salting sold at \$1.50 for best river kill and brought as high as \$1.62½ for local take-off. Lambskins sold at \$1.47½ for river varieties and moved at \$1.60 for local and some river points of slaughter. Country skins are being taken whenever available at \$1.00@1.50 average as to quality. Supplies are well picked over and anything offered on a reasonable basis is being taken. Dry western pelts are steady at 19@20¢, as to lots.

Kansas City.

The trading for the week will not be far from 100,000 hides, ranging around 30,000 native steers, 17,000 Texas, 7,500 Colorados, 5,000 heavy native cows, 15,000 light native cows, 22,000 branded cows, 1,000 branded bulls. Prices on the native cows and extreme light native steers were steady, but other selections recorded ½ to 1¢, decline against previous week. The packers are manifesting their willingness to keep hides moving on all selections, to the extent of accepting easier prices on everything except native cows, and there seems to be a sufficient demand for these to keep them quite

(Continued on page 34.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 10.

Monday's liberal run of 22,216 cattle was somewhat in excess of trade requirements, and while the real choice cattle met with ready acceptance and sold steady to strong, yet choice goods really comprise but a small percentage of the receipts and the bulk of the offerings, consisting of medium and low-priced steer cattle, met with a very slow and indifferent demand at 10@15c. decline. Tuesday's run of 6,770 cattle consisted largely of half-fat and "grassy" cheap killers, together with a liberal percentage of butcher stuff, and the market was a very slow dull proposition, although not quotably different from Monday's general level of values. Early Wednesday receipts of cattle were estimated at 19,000. Late arrivals, however, were "hoggy," and the cattle run was later cut to about 15,500, making a total of approximately 44,500 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 43,421 for the same period a week ago. Choice cattle were very scarce, and sold fully steady; in fact, have never suffered any decline to speak of this fall. Other kinds opened weak with a lower tendency, but closed about steady with Monday, the fairly active finish to the trade being the result of the cut in the receipts, and the situation so far as the prospects for the near future are concerned is absolutely unchanged.

Considering the heavy percentage of medium and low-priced steers in the liberal receipts of cattle, the "she" stuff market has given a good account of itself. It is true that

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., November 10.

The cattle receipts at this market for the week ending today amount to 28,600, of which 7,600 were Southerns. There is no noticeable difference in the quality of the offerings; we are still receiving a great many cattle of the common and medium kinds and not many of the choice and prime kinds. On the better grades those selling from \$9 and up, the market has held about steady. A few sales have been made during the week of fancy heavy cattle, around the \$10 mark, but the bulk of the best heaves are selling between \$9@9.50. On the medium and fair to good cattle the market is 25@40c. lower than last week. We mean by this, the cattle ranging between \$7.75@8.50. On the common grades, including stockers and feeders, the market, while soft, is very close to steady. Some good stockers and feeders, ranging in weight from 800 to 1,000 lbs., have gone to scale at \$6.25@6.50, and as the States are raising their quarantine restrictions the demand for this class is showing a corresponding activity. Yearlings and heifers, for the best kind, range from \$9@10, and could be good enough to bring more money. Cows are a trifle higher; good cows, that a week ago sold from \$5.65@5.85, are ranging today from \$5.85@6.25. Canners and cutters are strong to 25c. higher than last week, and are selling from \$4@4.50. Texas and Oklahoma cattle are slightly lower. Several trains of Oklahoma grassers sold this week variously from \$6.50@6.75. The best ones are weighing in the neighborhood of 1,100 lbs.

Our hog receipts amounting to 62,000 for the week, are somewhat in excess of our last week's supply. The quality cannot be called better than fair. Light half-fat hogs predominate. The quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$6.50@7; good heavy, \$6.90@7.05; rough, \$6.40@6.50; lights, \$6.50@6.85; pigs, \$5.75@6.25; bulk, \$6.55@6.85. These prices indicate a decline of about

30c. under a week ago, and they are the lowest range of prices we have had for a long period. Eastern order buyers are active, but because of the scarcity of good hogs, they are finding difficulty in filling their orders. On the average, however, the quality of the hogs now shows some improvement, and they are better than they were a month or six weeks ago.

Our receipts of sheep for the week are 17,000. Muttons are selling at the \$5.50 mark, and yearlings at \$6.50@7.25. On these grades the market is steady, and on lambs it is strong and somewhat higher; \$8@9 is the general quotation on the latter grade, but \$9.15 was paid on Tuesday for several decks of fancy lambs. They were taken by city butchers. Goats are coming in increasing quantities and for the better kinds \$4.50@5 is being paid.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 9, 1915.

Good receipts of cattle at all the markets this week has given buyers the advantage, and prices have a lower tendency all around. A load of big shorthorns, 1,652 lbs. average, sold at \$10 today, highest price this week. Short-fed steers range from \$7.75@8.50, including steers that were ready to move off the grass some weeks ago, had the price suited at that time. Low-priced beef steers sell down to \$6.50. The tendency is toward a wider range in beef cattle prices, more of a premium going on the prime grades, and the lower grades being bought with discrimination, according to merit. This is partly due to more liberal supplies, and also because of the sparing use of corn in the finishing process. Cows and heifers are in light supply this week, and are holding up better than steers; good cows, \$5.75@6.50; medium heifers, \$6@6.75; choice heifers, \$8.75; some fancy mixed yearling steers and heifers today at \$9.50. Bulls sell at \$4.50@5.50; some common Western bulls around \$4.25. Stocker and feeder trade is dull at recent declines, and there is a large number of stock cattle in the yards. It is the best week of the year to buy, full assortment, very large numbers, and lowest prices of the season. A few feeders bring up to \$7.75; most of the feeders, \$6.50@7.50; best range yearlings, \$7.65; bulk of the stock steers, \$6@7; some useful cattle around \$5.50.

Hog receipts are liberal; 17,000 head today; market 10@20 lower. All classes are selling close together, within the range of \$6.50@6.85 today. The market is pretty apt to remain under the seven-dollar mark, but dealers do not look for prices to fall much more on this break, and the final winter basis cannot go below \$6, without getting down below cost of production, a condition that trade law automatically prevents for any extended period. About 25 per cent. of the supply is bought, for shipment to Eastern killers, at prices above the ordinary packer market.

Sheep and lamb receipts are 11,000 today; market, 10c. higher on fat stock; steady on feeders. Fourteen loads of range lambs from Colorado sold at \$8.85, 10 higher than top yesterday, but finished-fed Western lambs would bring 10 or 15c. more than the top lambs brought today. A big string of feeding lambs brought \$8.15, and full range on feeders is \$7.75@8.25. Fat yearlings bring \$6.35@7.25, feeding yearlings up to \$6.75, good fat ewes \$5.50@5.85, feeders \$4@5, breeders \$5.50@7. A large percentage of the supply, 25,000 in two days, is feeding and breeding stock, and this is a good week to buy.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9, 1915.

Cattle receipts have been tolerably liberal

of late, 38,000 last week, but the character of the offerings has been indicative of the close of the range and the opening of the corn-fed season. The Western range cattle that are coming are mostly on the clean-up order, while the corn-feds show but a limited acquaintance with a grain diet. As a consequence the trade has been rather dull and irregular, although trend of values has been unmistakably downward. Choice, finish, corn-fed heaves are selling at \$9@10, but the fair to good 1,100@1,350-pound heaves at \$7.75@8.75 are somewhat lower, and the same is true of the warmed-up and short-fed grades, selling from \$6.50@7.50 and on down. The Western grass cattle are also selling very irregularly and at a very wide range, from \$5.50@8.50, but the fair-to-good grass beef is going largely at a spread of \$6.75@7.50. In cows and heifers the demand has been very uncertain and prices irregular, although they show no very material change as compared with a week or ten days ago. Poor-to-choice she stock is selling at a range of \$4@7; the bulk of the butcher and beef stock around \$5@5.80. Veal calves are in limited supply and firmly held at \$7@10, and bulls, stags, etc., are slow and lower at \$4@5.50. Last week some 18,600 cattle were shipped to the country as feeders, and prices ruled lower.

Although receipts of hogs continue of very moderate proportions all classes of buyers are bearish in their views and the trend of values is lower, the decline for the week amounting to over a quarter. Butcher weights are favored, and packing hogs discriminated against. There were about 4,400 hogs here today and the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$6.90, as against \$7.25 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.65@6.75, as against \$6.95@7 one week ago. Shipping demand is limited and the big bulk of the hogs are selling to local packers.

Decreasing supplies of sheep and lambs have been responsible for the development of considerable strength in the market, and prices are right around a quarter better than a week ago all around. Competition from feeder buyers is still vigorous, and some 31,000 were shipped out last week. Fat lambs are selling at \$8.65@9; yearlings, \$6@6.85; wethers, \$5.50@6, and ewes, \$4.75@5.00.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 6, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	50,768
Kansas City	23,536
Omaha	18,426
St. Joseph	6,141
Cudahy	527
Sioux City	5,128
South St. Paul	8,545
New York and Jersey City	10,859
Fort Worth	4,327
Philadelphia	2,750
Pittsburgh	1,250
Oklahoma City	1,821
Boston	2,752

HOGS.

Chicago	124,825
Kansas City	42,797
Omaha	16,517
St. Joseph	26,714
Cudahy	12,548
Sioux City	13,166
Ottumwa	11,206
South St. Paul	27,167
New York and Jersey City	29,249
Fort Worth	7,786
Philadelphia	7,137
Pittsburgh	10,699
Oklahoma City	6,813
Boston	17,155

SHEEP.

Chicago	84,793
Kansas City	25,621
Omaha	29,662
St. Joseph	5,230
Cudahy	1,016
Sioux City	8,147
South St. Paul	7,687
New York and Jersey City	43,041
Fort Worth	1,630
Philadelphia	10,090
Pittsburgh	4,720
Oklahoma City	270
Boston	13,611

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—K. H. Moore, J. E. Wolverton and H. L. Brake are the incorporators of the Rocky Mount Creamery Company. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Washington, D. C.—The Young Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by F. E. Young, R. H. Young and Stanley D. Willis.

The Olney Ice Manufacturing & Cold Storage Company, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware; to manufacture, supply and sell ice. Capital stock, \$150,000.

Pennsboro, W. Va.—H. E. Hopkins, M. Lanta and others have incorporated with Pennsboro Ice & Power Company with a capital stock of \$25,000 and a 10-ton ice plant will be installed.

Fanton, Mich.—The Grand Ledge Milk Company, with offices at Grand Ledge and Fenton, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000; to manufacture products from milk and cream.

Sarasota, Fla.—The Standard Cold Storage Corporation has been chartered with a capital stock of \$15,000 with the following officers: President, Geo. P. Hill; secretary, Harold N. Hall, and treasurer, Franklin P. Dean.

The Young Ice Cream Company; to manufacture ice cream and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Hamlin, N. Y.—The Walker Cold Storage Company, Inc., to conduct a general cold storage and refrigerating business, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$60,000, by M. E. Blossom, B. J. Snook and E. W. Judd, of Walker.

ICE NOTES.

Mora, Minn.—Mora's co-operative creamery has been destroyed by fire.

Terrell, Tex.—D. M. Weatherford's creamery has been destroyed by fire.

Bryant, S. D.—H. A. Larson's creamery at Bryant has been destroyed by fire.

Hancock, Md.—A 10-ton ice plant will be built by E. C. Henderson of Brunswick, Md.

Rector, Ark.—An ice plant will be erected by J. H. Russell and Aubrey Heath, of Clay, Ky.

Jasper, Fla.—An ice and cold storage plant will be built by the Jasper Ice & Cold Storage Company.

Charlestown, Ky.—The creamery at Charlestown, owned by Fred G. Lutz, has been destroyed by fire.

Selma, Ala.—A cold storage plant with a capital of forty cars is being planned by the Selma Creamery. J. W. Barnes, manager.

Harrisonville, Mo.—It is reported that extensive alterations will be made to the Blue Grass Milk, Ice & Produce Company's plant.

Earle, Ark.—An ice and electric light plant; ice plant to have a daily capacity of 15 tons, will be erected by the Earle Light, Water & Ice Company.

Owensboro, Ky.—Field & Co., Inc., has been organized with a capital of \$15,000 to establish a meat packing, cold storage and ice-making plant.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—An ice cream plant of 500 to 1,000 gallons daily capacity will be erected in connection with the bottling works of the Merchants' Bottling Works.

Springfield, Mo.—It is reported that the Springfield Ice & Refrigerating Company contemplates the erection of a cold storage warehouse with about 400,000 cubic feet capacity.

Gainesville, Fla.—Gainesville Co-operative Ice Company is being organized to establish an ice factory and cold storage plant. The ice factory will have a daily capacity of 25 tons.

St. Louis, Mo.—The business of the Larmore-Bowman-Carpenter Ice Cream Company, at 2406 Bell Glade avenue, has been acquired by the Carpenter Ice Cream Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with J. W. Carpenter as president.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PUMPS.

(Thomas J. Rogers in Refrigerating World.)

In almost every power plant will be found one or more pumps. This being the case, it is certainly surprising to one in the pump business to note, on visiting several hundred plants, a great lack of knowledge among engineers concerning pumps and pumping machinery.

The author has interviewed many chief engineers who are most excellent engine men, boiler men, generator men or refrigerating men, but when the subject of pumps comes up, it is clear to be seen they are lax in their knowledge of that particular subject.

By a great many engineers, a pump is regarded as an auxiliary almost beneath their notice, but if these same men could only be brought to realize that when they have this feeling and leave the care of their pumps to the fireman, or some inexperienced man about the plant, the general efficiency of the machine is bound to suffer, and an uneconomical pump in a plant is a "steam choker" in every sense of the word.

A great deal has been written and said about economy of engines and the vast majority of operating men pride themselves on the economy with which they run their engines, but how many of these same men allow their pumps to go with little or no care and attention.

A pump is much easier to take care of than an engine; in fact, a few minutes' time each day will keep the machine in first-class condition. When a pump "short strokes," don't allow it to continue running in that fashion, as every short stroke of the machine leaves an unnecessary clearance at its end and steam used in filling this clearance is steam thrown away.

When the pump knocks or pounds, be sure the pump cylinder is filling with water or whatever liquid is being pumped, before you start to pull the machine apart. This holds good especially in the case of a boiler feed

Ice Harvesting MACHINERY

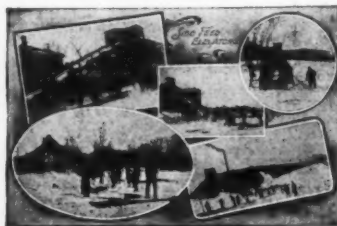
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pump handling very hot water. Unless the water comes to the pump under a head and there is an air chamber installed in the suction line, there is a very great possibility of the cylinder becoming partly filled with water and partly filled with vapor, which condition would cause a loud pound at each reversal of the pump.

If it be a brine pump in which the pound is noticed, a great many men think that the same is caused by the fact that there is no air in the discharge air chamber. While this condition would cause a pound, the cause usually cannot be placed there, especially in what are known as "gravity return systems."

The fault is that after the brine has passed through the coolers it falls back by gravity to the brine tank, generally with a head of three or four stories, and it will retain the pressure incident to this drop, even though the tank is below the pump suction. As the brine enters the pump, this pressure is great enough to raise the suction valves from their seats at the instant of reversal and in a moment allow them to fall back again, thereby causing a loud pound. The remedy for this is a suction air chamber and heavier suction valve springs.

If you have a vacuum pump that is not producing the required degree of vacuum, do not open the throttle wide and speed up the machine, because, if of proper size, the pump will produce a higher vacuum when running at an easy speed. See if there are any leaks around the system. See if the pump valves are in good condition. Also see if the joints in the pump piston packing are in line; if they are they should not be.

Sometimes you will hear a pump, just before the end of each stroke, make a noise sounding like the dropping of a hammer on an iron floor. When you hear this, your pump is saying very plainly to you: "There is considerable condensation in my steam chest and if you will relieve this condition I will immediately run quietly again."

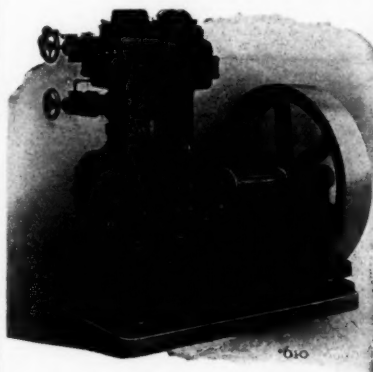
If you have a pump of the packed piston type and find that the water piston packing will not last, before you condemn the packing see if the lining or piston is scored. If such is the case you will never get real good satisfaction from the machine until the scored parts are replaced.

If fibrous or Tucks packing is used in the water piston, soak same in lukewarm water for about four or five hours before putting it in place in the piston and when installing same leave an opening of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the joint to allow the packing to expand. I have seen many pumps stop entirely, from being packed too tight.

When you buy a pump, buy it from a concern in whom you have entire confidence, and then have entire confidence in them. Ask them to advise you in regard to pipe connections and attachments, as ninety-five per cent. of pump troubles are caused by faulty or improperly arranged pipe connections and

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

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For years we have specialized in the field of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Therefore YORK Products—each made best for the particular use for which it is intended—have a reputation for quality and dependability.

Do you contemplate the use of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION? It will pay you, we believe, to consult us freely as to your requirements.

Our advice—which is free for the asking—is based on experience gained from a wide range of installations.

There is a YORK Service Branch near you. Ask for detailed information.

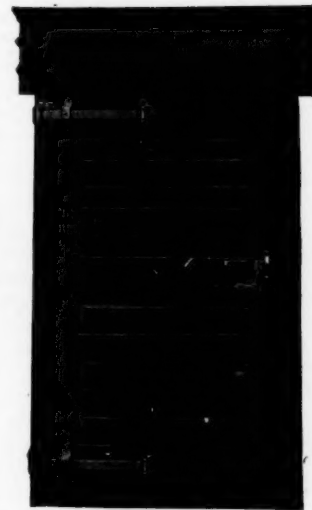
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YORK, PA.

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Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL**

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

attachments. Always remember that the reputable maker of a pump is as anxious to have this machine run to your entire satisfaction as you are yourself, and this being the case, he is only too pleased to give you the benefit of his own experience, and a pump man in ten years comes in contact with more pumping problems than the average operating engineer comes in contact with during his whole engineering life.

Another thing, when you have trouble with a pump that you cannot fix yourself, call in the man that built the machine, as it stands to reason there is nobody better fitted to give you a first-class repair job than the original builder of the pump. He may charge you a little more than John Blank's repair shop, but the slightly increased expense will be repaid to you many times over in the working of the machine repaired.

The author of this article has been in the steam pump business for twenty-two years and he knows whereof he speaks.

WILL PROTECT OUR TRADE RIGHTS.

(Continued from page 17.)

British blockade is not effective is asserted, attention being called to "common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries, and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports."

It is cited that the recent placing of cotton on the British contraband list is evidence that the British Government has been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective or is doubtful as to the form of blockade sought to be maintained.

The legality of the blockade is disputed also on the ground of the principle that it must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This principle is set forth in the Declaration of London, and is found in the prize rules of Germany, France, and Japan. The practice of Great Britain in preventing American cargoes from going to neutral countries in Europe is compared with "the common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded."

Still another ground of protest against the British blockade is found in the principle of the law of nations which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The Declaration of London is cited as sanctioning this principle and authorities are quoted, Sir Edward Grey among them, to show that Great Britain has adhered to it.

Considerable space is devoted to discussing and disputing the British contention that what amounted to the blockading of neutral ports was practiced by the Union Navy in the civil war, and to the British statement that until American citizens affected by the British detention policy have exhausted legal remedies in the British courts the British Government "cannot continue to deal through diplomatic channels with the individual cases."

Inadequacy of the Prize Courts.

The principle that judicial remedies must be exhausted is not seriously disputed by the United States, but it is contended that in the present instance the British prize court is so hampered by orders in council and the municipal regulations for their enforcement that it is not able to pass upon questions of the violations of international law in the application of the detention policy.

"International law alone," it is declared, "controls the exercise of belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels," and "jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect."

In the circumstances set forth the United States Government feels that it cannot be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before unauthorized tribunals or to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

With reference to information that vessels and cargoes are released from prize court only on condition that the costs of the detention period be paid by the claimants and that claimants must sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British Government for these exactions, Secretary Lansing says "this Government is loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of his Majesty."

Great Britain is notified that the waiving of these claims will not preclude American citizens from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

closely picked up at full asking prices, in fact, on heavy cows many of the packers are sold up to about November 1. No trading reported in spready steers. Only a few remain unsold and quite firmly held around 27½ to 27¾c., with kosher at ½c. less. Around 30,000 September-October native steers sold at 26c., being ¼c. decline. It is generally understood the bulk of these were not taken by tanners. There is still a fair supply obtainable at 26c. While the packers are down to 22c. basis on butt brands, tanners are not taking hold, and evidently consider them too high compared with heavy Texas at 21½c. or Colorados at 20½c. However, stocks are not abundant and tanners feel that at 22c. they are certainly cheap enough compared with native steers at 26c. About 10,000 late September-October Texas steers, all heavies, sold at 21½c., although earlier in the week 3,000 early October lights and extremes brought 21¼c. together. About 7,500 October Colorados sold at 20½c., more are freely offered at this, in fact, this selection is probably the easiest of all, as packers are making them quite freely and on this account tanners hesitating to purchase. Heavy native cows continue in excellent demand at 24½c. Some 6,000 September-October-November sold at 24½c. Buyers, however, are under the impression that November-December can be had at 24c., especially if buyers will hold off long enough to let the packers accumulate a little something. Light native cows are considered firm at 23c. Several cars moved on bona fide sale on this basis, while 15,000 more September-October were probably taken over for packers' tanning account. The market is not considered quite as firm at 23c. for lights as it is at 24 to 24½c. for heavies. One of the packers succeeded in getting 21¼c. for about 22,000 September-October branded cows, although some of the others would probably sell on basis of 21½c. for October alone. Native bulls practically sold up to the end of the year. Last trading 21c. One of the packers succeeded in getting 17c. for about 1,000 light average branded bulls, Southern points. Northern points of heavier average not quotable over 16½c.

Boston.

The domestic hide market is steady and firm. Tanners are not anticipating beyond their immediate needs. Prices hold steady at full quotations under moderate offerings. The market is in a peculiar condition. Tanners are having good leather trade, but are

not taking hold of the hide market with any degree of activity. Ohio buffs are offered around 20c., with some asking a half a cent more. Sales during the week did not reach better than 19¾c. Extremes are quoted at 21c. Several cars sold at this figure for choice lots and other lots at 20¾c. The southern market is strong, with an occasional sale. During the week a car moved at 17¾c. Southern kips sold at 19c. for a lot from the far south. The calfskin market in Boston is bare of stock. There has been a considerable number of inquiries for both heavy and lights and little stock to be had. Dealers are willing to sell any one weight alone, as there is a demand for all weights at present. The tanners who have been running on foreign skins have been obliged to ask for special selections on which they have had to pay a premium. 4 to 5-lb. skins are offered in very limited quantities at \$1.25; 5 to 7 held at \$1.65 to \$1.75, though the outside figure has not featured any business. The heavier weights are closely sold up, 7 to 9 being held at \$2.30 and 9 to 12 at \$2.70 to \$2.75. No foreign skins are being offered in this market.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—There was little trading during the week and prices continue nominally unchanged with dealers and packers holding firm in their views. Tanners seem sure the market will gradually decline as we get into the longer-haired season. The packers, on the other hand, claim there are good demands for leather. One packer sold 550 June to November cows, all weights at 22½c., straight New Yorks. This is a half cent less than the asking price. Inquiries are strong here for spready hides. One packer is refusing 27¼c. for about 12 cars September to Januarys, asking 27½c. Another packer has about 2,200 June to date native steers and is holding them at 26c. Other hides are pretty well sold up and prices are more or less nominal. Quotations: Spread native steers, 27½c.; native steers, 26c.; butt branded steers, 22c.; Colorado steers, 21c.; cows, all weights, 22½ to 23c.; bulls, 21c.

Later.—One packer sold a car of October and November Colorado steer hides at 20¼c.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide situation was lifeless this week. Arrivals are heavy and it is reported now that about 317,220 dry hides are on hand, with some dealers talking nearer 350,000. Bogotas nominally quoted at 30 to 31c., Orinocos at 31 cents, last sold 30¾c., Puerto Cabellos 30¾c., Central Americans 29c. The sale that was rumored last Wednesday of 1,500 Orinocos at 31c. is still unconfirmed. About 164,000 dry and wet salted River Plates imported for tanners' account. A sale of 8,000 Sansinena steers was reported here at 23¼c., late October salting. About 4,700 wet salted hides moved in this market, consisting of 2,200 Central Americans, 1,900 Mexicans and 600 Porto Ricos, terms and price private. Also a lot of 1,200 wet salted Mexicans sold at 18½c.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are holding their own, as heretofore, with supplies meager. New York Cities are quoted as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.90 to \$1.95; 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.50 to \$2.55; 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.95 to \$3.00. Reported by a dealer here that two cars French country calfskins 9 to 10 lb. average with a 4 per cent. shrink allowance sold at 20¼c., now asking 20c.

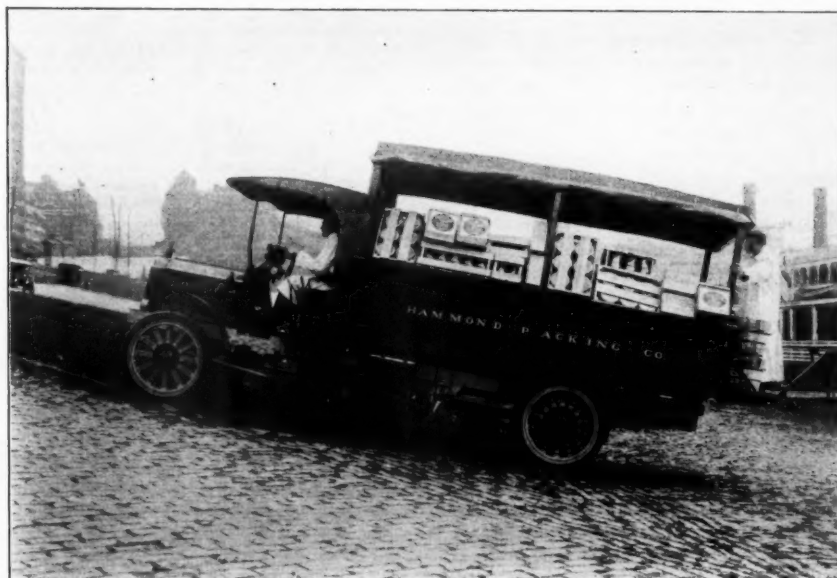
COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market remains steady with a somewhat easier tone. Buffs are quoted at 19½c. with buyers holding out 19¼c. One dealer claims to have refused offers from country holders of hides 25 lbs. and up at 19¼c., selected basis, and since claims to have bought a car of Ohio buffs at 19c. Extremes are quoted at 21c. and are held fairly firm but movement is slow.

CALFSKINS.—Very steady and firm. Most of the stocks have been cleaned up and receipts are light. Dealers quoting as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.60 to \$1.65; 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.20 to \$2.25; 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.60 to \$2.65 each.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TRUCKS FOR PACKERS' HAULING.

The packers of the United States were among the first business men to recognize the superior efficiency and economy of the motor-driven truck over horses and wagons, and the Hammond Packing Company, at its Pittsburgh, Pa., branch furnishes an interesting example of the class of vehicle which has been found especially valuable. The accompanying illustration shows the Packard three-ton worm-drive truck used by the Hammond Company at Pittsburgh, leaving the wharves of the Monongahela river in Pittsburgh with a typical load of packers' product.



PACKARD MOTOR TRUCK DOING PACKERS' HAULING AT PITTSBURGH.

The body is an adaptation of the well-known express type, with body panels and flare-boards extending part way up, and a special rigid top, equipped with side curtains for inclement weather. The driver's compartment of this truck is a special job also, being so arranged as to provide a rigid cover at all times and side and front curtains, which makes it a separate and comfortable compartment in cold or rainy weather.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Continued from page 27.)

tory substitute for ghee from its own cotton seed. Moreover the difficulties connected with a cottonseed oil industry in India itself would probably always be greater than those that attend such industry in the United States, mainly because the Indian seed is not so satisfactory to work with. * * * From a general observation of the existing situation in India, it would seem clear that if American cottonseed oil, with a certain amount of initial pushing, could gain a footing here, the prospects for an ultimate enormous and profitable business would be most promising.

Indian opinion as to the feasibility of building up any extended market for American oil is adverse to the above estimate. Mr. R. L. Sutaria, manager of the works at Navsari, has published a statement upon the subject and sees therein a distinct danger for the infant Indian industry. He concludes:

Fortunately cottonseed oil commands com-

paratively higher values in the western markets, rendering its importation from those sources, unremunerative. Unless, therefore, the American is prepared to make some sacrifice in order to capture a new market, India need not fear competition from that quarter. Conditions may not, however, always remain the same, and it is quite possible that the Indian mills may have to suffer from occasional American raids.

Indian Cottonseed Oil for Soap Making.

In studying the possibility of any such proposed invasion of Indian territory by the American product it must be borne in mind that none of the vast amount of Indian cot-

ton seed imported into England and crushed there serves for the production of an edible oil. All of the oil expressed is employed in soap making after undergoing acid bleaching. It has not been found feasible to so refine the oil that it can compete with American or Egyptian oil for direct use as a food-stuff.

Some attempt has been made in Europe to harden the oil from Indian cotton seed by the new process of hydrogenation, and thus utilize it to replace animal fats in the manufacture of margarin. The results obtained have been unsatisfactory so far, and the opinion in England is that oil from Indian cotton seed will not advance beyond the rank of an excellent raw material for soap making.

Taking this fact and all the other factors into consideration, it is by no means impossible or improbable that American cottonseed oil might win for itself a market amid the millions of India if the same effort were exerted as in the case of American petroleum. The success of the latter in Oriental markets when brought into competition with Russian oil from Transcaucasia is well known. It is based upon the superior quality and marked excellence of the product as much as upon skill and energy in merchandising.

It must, however, not be forgotten that cotton oil cannot be used in India, as is done to such an important extent in America and in Europe, for the manufacture of margarin.

Religious prejudice renders it impossible for the majority of the population to knowingly consume a mixture of cotton oil with the fat of cows or pigs. In the case of Mohammedans also the fat of pigs would necessarily be ruled out from a dietary.

Use for Soap, Lubricants and Lighting.

The use of the crude oil of the residues from refining for the production of soap is already well organized. The Indian bazaars are supplied with hard and soft soaps, toilet and medicated soaps, soaps for washing silks, floating soap, etc., all derived from cottonseed oil.

Lubricants made from cottonseed oil are widely used on the Indian railways and for other purposes. When made from crude oil, it is mixed with castor oil and animal fats, melted and heated with cornmeal. When made from the residues of the refinery, the latter are boiled with water and then treated with a small amount of hydrochloric acid. The free oil which floats on the surface is collected, washed repeatedly with water, and then mixed with 10 to 30 per cent. of tallow.

As an illuminant crude cottonseed oil was used at an early date in India. In comparison with lard oil, it burns longer and gives a brighter light. Being nonvolatile, it is of course safer than kerosene.

(To be continued.)

EGG-PRODUCT TRADE IN CHINA.

There has been an unusual demand in China for egg products, resulting in unusually high prices, reports Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham from Hankow. Egg-yolk powder soluble in cold water is the highest priced; its supply is extremely limited, as the only desiccated egg factories with equipment for manufacturing this article are owned by German firms whose facilities for export shipments are practically cut off.

Dry albumen, which is extensively exported, is manufactured by all egg-product factories. Egg albumen has advanced rapidly in price. At the end of May quotations were made for delivery in New York at 42 cents gold per pound; at the beginning of July it had risen to 44 cents per pound; at the end of August it had risen to 48 cents; while today the quotation is 56 cents per pound, without actual business, as there is no available stock ready for delivery.

There has been an unusual demand for egg products in the United States during the last few months, and the local market has been so short that the demand could not be filled. One American firm which usually purchased some 30,000 pounds per annum is practically unable to procure any part of this quantity at terms on which the business will prove profitable.

There may be a number of causes contributing to the high price of albumen throughout the world, but so far as the China market is concerned the shortage is largely accounted for by the fact that many plants in China are owned by the Germans, who, finding it impossible to obtain shipping facilities in Japanese and British bottoms, which nationalities control the entire trans-oceanic shipping from the Chinese coast, have closed down, thus reducing the manufactured output so materially as to enhance its price.

Chicago Section

There is no tomorrow, and there never will be.

Livestock men say cattle coming to market are "trashy."

The "drys" in Chicago are so doggone dry they're "cracked."

The coaldust will now sing: "What the what do we care!"

Most anything Bryan may do or say at anytime, anywhere, does not come as a surprise to most people.

Con "Taurus" Yeager and Sam Stretch please write. Last heard of in Saint Louis, Mo., near the "Son Sit In!"

William J. Lasky, the well-known practical lard and compound expert, was in Chicago during the week on his way to Havana, Cuba, on business.

Geo. N. Beman, manager of the Chatham Packing Company, Montreal, Canada, visited his old friend and side kick, Jack Taylor, during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1915, averaged 9.94 cents per pound for domestic beef.

While November up to the 9th, anyhow, may be nice and tame and eating out of your hand, it is likely most anytime to be eating—off'n your leg!

Epigrams wot haven't been through the filter press: "It wouldn't be so bad if we could only forget it." "A woman can make a monkey of a man in an hour, but, gee, think of that hour!" All aboard!

And here's another ain't been through the clay kettle, either: "Anticipation is O. K., as far as it goes, but—realization is the works!" Don't trifle with trifles.

There is one good thing about a funeral service. It makes the hearers feel like living up to what a sky pilot is liable to say about them (in the goodness of his heart) when they are "laid out cold for keeps."

It ain't so much "Who are you?" as

"Whatchugot?" in this "filthy lucre" age. Oh, to be filthy with lucre, or even weighted down with a couple of earloads of "tainted" money. Who took that "ed" out of our junk?

It was sure some parade, and (we do like to spring this) paradoxically it was the dryest wet demonstration (the "drys" called it a "demon" "stration") ever pulled off anywhere. We oughter say "put on," and not "pulled off."

The world progresses, all right, unquestionably. Getting more uncivilized every day. Don't laff at Skinclothes and Stonehatchet. And don't laff at Eve; she had nothing on—some of the Janes of today! Money ain't everything. If you are going to live a few years longer, pray for good eyesight!

Notice Jack Hall runs to epigrams, proverbs and things? He comes by it natcheral; sort of runs in the blood, like wooden legs. And they fit in O. K. at that. Frinstance: "All flesh is grass, all grass is hay, we're here tomorrow and gone today!" Sweet thing, isn't it? Has an affinity for house grease and summer hair.

You have heard, no doubt, about that Biblical "mote"? Well, that "mote" stuff ain't so worse, after all. "Cast not thou the first stone!" And this "holier than thou" dope is worthy of analysis, also. You can't hand Salt Peter anything; he has your number. And there you are! Play 'em above the board, fellers! It's worth while.

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision situation: "Hogs have started to come to market liberally, and we look for record-breaking receipts from now on. Receipts of hogs at eleven markets for the first three days this week were 357,000, against 276,000 for the same three days last week, 177,000 for the same time last year and 313,000 two years ago. Receipts of hogs in eleven markets for 1915 to date 21,464,000, against 19,405,000 last year and 20,678,000 for the same time in 1913. The quality of the hogs at the Chicago Stock Yards is very much improved, and we are much surprised at the goodly number of heavy hogs on sale. It has been generally supposed that all the old heavy hogs had been marketed, but today's supply of big hogs would indicate that there is still

quite a number of heavyweights to come to market. It is our opinion that, with three weeks more of such weather as we have been having, there will be plenty of good weight hogs coming to market out of the new crop, for there has seldom been such favorable weather for fattening hogs. While the good weather lasts the soft corn will be fed to the hogs, but as soon as the soft corn freezes look out for the biggest receipts of hogs on record from the Northwest. We believe there are over 70,000,000 hogs in the United States now as compared with 65,410,000 on January 1, 1912, the previous high record, and 47,782,000 on January 1, 1910.

"As to the futures in provisions we can see nothing but lower prices. We do not have to tax our memory very much, or go back more than three or four months, when lard was a hard seller around 7½¢, and pork on a basis of about 6½¢, a pound. The usual fall trade stimulated the market, and the low price of lard attracted attention. We have had a bulge of about \$1.50 per 100 pounds in lard, but now that the fall trade is nearly over we would not be surprised to see lard once more a hard seller much below present prices. There will not be much new pork made for January delivery, but there is plenty of old pork to supply the trade. The rib trade in the South will drop off the first cool weather they have there, as local killing of hogs will start."

MOTOR TRUCK WITHSTOOD FALL.

One day recently a two-and-one-half ton KisselKar truck bearing a capacity load of one thousand five-pound boxes, crashed through a bridge at Strong, Me., and dropped "on all fours" twenty feet below. It was raised to the road and driven home on its own power. The truck was owned by F. E. Merrill, of Turner, Me., who in reporting the occurrence, says: "The front wheels were in the river, one of them at least eighteen inches higher than the other, proving that there must have been a tremendous strain when the machine struck. The rear wheels were four or five feet up the bank. Yet the only damage done was a broken radiator and a slight sag to the main frame spring. The truck steered all right and the engine ran free. We think this is nothing short of marvelous."

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CHICAGO

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 1.....	18,331	1,700	21,307	22,585
Tuesday, Nov. 2.....	6,047	1,772	23,281	10,301
Wednesday, Nov. 3.....	19,043	2,068	28,299	19,980
Thursday, Nov. 4.....	7,491	1,450	27,148	17,538
Friday, Nov. 5.....	3,339	352	18,426	12,508
Saturday, Nov. 6.....	474	173	10,192	3,422
Total last week.....	54,425	7,747	128,943	86,334
Previous week.....	51,316	6,018	94,444	74,015
Cor. week, 1914.....	50,773	5,840	130,008	117,055
Cor. week, 1913.....	62,486	4,678	147,870	180,209

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 1.....	1,348	56	1,068
Tuesday, Nov. 2.....	63	416	...
Wednesday, Nov. 3.....	1,136	57	80
Thursday, Nov. 4.....	110	1,207	457
Friday, Nov. 5.....	622	960	239
Saturday, Nov. 6.....	387	452	...
Total last week.....	3,657	239	4,118
Previous week.....	836	134	...
Cor. week, 1914.....	408
Cor. week, 1913.....	21,287	558	33,142

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 6, 1915.....	1,835,246	5,794,155	2,871,531
Same period, 1914.....	1,954,888	5,312,880	4,755,415
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Nov. 6, 1915.....		516,000	
Previous week.....		386,000	
Cor. week, 1914.....		486,000	
Cor. week, 1913.....		504,000	
Total year to date.....		21,103,000	
Same period, 1914.....		19,228,000	
Same period, 1913.....		20,365,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 6, 1915.....	211,000	308,000	225,000
Week ago.....	211,500	206,500	224,500
Year ago.....	170,900	350,000	246,700
Two years ago.....	183,500	350,700	374,800

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Nov. 6, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	5,949,000	5,071,000
Hogs.....	14,973,000	13,570,000
Sheep.....	8,865,000	11,015,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 6, 1915:	
Armour & Co.....	30,100
Swift & Co.....	14,400
S. & S. Co.....	11,500
Morris & Co.....	8,400
Hammond Co.....	8,100
Western P. Co.....	14,200
Anglo-American.....	5,700
Independent P. Co.....	5,700
Boyd-Lumham.....	4,500
Roberts & Oake.....	4,300
Brennan P. Co.....	4,700
Miller & Hart.....	3,700
Others.....	14,900
Totals.....	130,500
Previous week.....	99,800
Cor. week, 1914.....	130,500
Cor. week, 1913.....	118,200
Total, 1915.....	8,321,100
Total, 1914.....	4,302,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.70	\$6.95	\$5.75	\$8.65
Previous week.....	8.75	7.15	5.65	8.75
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.10	7.50	5.70	8.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	7.80	4.70	7.30
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.94	4.10	7.05
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.50	6.28	3.50	5.50

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.15@10.40
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@10.50
Inferior heifers.....	4.75@ 5.40
Good to choice heifers.....	5.75@ 8.00
Good to choice cows.....	4.75@ 6.40
Cutters.....	3.90@ 4.60
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.50@ 7.00
Bologna bulls.....	4.75@ 5.50
Good to prime veal calves.....	9.50@10.50
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.30@7.50
Fair to fancy light.....	7.10@7.35
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.15@7.45
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	7.00@7.30
Heavy mixed packing.....	6.60@7.00
Rough heavy packing.....	6.25@6.65
Pigs, fair to good.....	5.75@6.30
*Stags.....	5.90@6.75

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.60
Western ewes.....	5.00@5.65
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.25
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.25
Native lambs.....	8.00@9.10
Western lambs.....	8.40@8.80

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	\$14.25	\$14.50	\$14.25	\$14.40
January.....	16.42½	16.42½	16.32½	16.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.87½	8.90	8.82½	8.90
January.....	9.05	9.07½	9.05	9.05
May.....	9.17½	9.22½	9.17½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.95	8.97½	8.92½	8.92½
May.....	9.15	9.17½	9.15	9.15

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.50	14.65	14.50	14.60
January.....	16.50	16.55	16.45	16.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.12½
May.....	9.27½	9.27½	9.22½	9.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.00
May.....	9.22½	9.22½	9.22½	9.22½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
January.....	16.30	16.35	16.27½	16.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.50	8.90	8.22½	8.87½
January.....	9.05	9.07½	8.97½	9.00
May.....	9.12½	9.20	9.05	9.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.90	8.95	8.87½	8.92½
May.....	9.15	9.15	9.05	9.07½

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.25	14.30	14.22½	14.30
January.....	16.20	16.40	16.15	16.32½
May.....	16.30	16.40	16.25	16.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.87½	8.95	8.82½	8.87½
January.....	9.05	9.07½	8.97½	9.00
May.....	9.12½	9.20	9.05	9.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.87½	8.92½	8.82½	8.87½
May.....	9.07½	9.07½	8.97½	9.02½

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.30	14.30	14.02½	14.07½
January.....	16.25	16.35	16.22½	16.30
May.....	16.25	16.25	16.20	16.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.87½	8.95	8.82½	8.87½
January.....	9.05	9.07½	8.97½	9.00
May.....	9.12½	9.20	9.05	9.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.90	8.92½	8.87½	8.90
May.....	9.02½	9.07½	9.02½	9.05

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
January.....	16.35	16.72	16.35	16.65
May.....	16.35	16.60	16.35	16.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.82½	8.87½	8.80	8.87½
January.....	9.02½	9.17½	9.02½	9.17½
May.....	9.12½	9.22½	9.12½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.85	8.95	8.85	8.90
May.....	9.12½	9.17½	9.12½	9.17½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	16	@12½
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	16	@12½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@25
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	15	@16
Stew.....	14	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	16	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	20	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	16	@15
Pork Tenderloins.....	18	@40
Pork Butts.....	18	@20
Spare Ribs.....	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@11
Leaf Lard.....	11	@11

Veal.

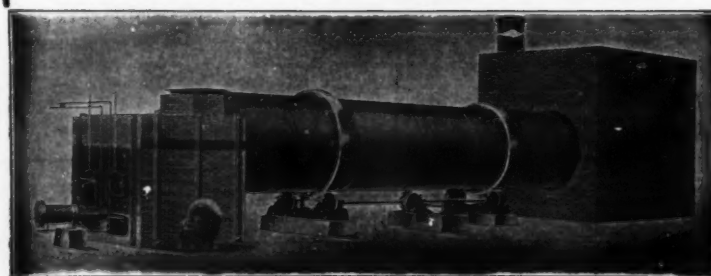
Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	18	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@ 7
Tallow.....	3½	@ 3½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@ 75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@19
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	18	@18

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47 PACKING COMPANIES
are now using
**BREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMEL**
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and just as Washable
Prices Right. Ask us
**THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.**

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Good native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	10 @ 13
Heifers, good	8 1/2 @ 10
Cows	8 1/2 @ 10
Hind Quarters, choice	16 1/2 @ 16 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	6 @ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	6 @ 22
Steer Loins, No. 1	6 @ 24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	6 @ 30
Steer Loins, No. 2	6 @ 18
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	6 @ 22
Cow Loins	11 @ 13
Cow Short Loins	13 @ 16
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	13 @ 18
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	14 @ 14
Sirloin Butts	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Strip Loins	10 @ 14
Steer Ribs, No. 1	17 @ 17
Steer Ribs, No. 2	15 @ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 1	12 @ 12
Cow Ribs, No. 2	11 @ 11
Cow Ribs, No. 3	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Rolls	13 @ 13
Steer Rounds, No. 1	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cow Rounds	9 @ 10
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Rump Butts	12 @ 12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	10 @ 11
Steer Chucks, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Chucks	8 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	8 @ 8
Steer Plates	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Medium Plates	7 @ 7
Briskets, No. 1	10 @ 10
Briskets, No. 2	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	6 @ 6
Cow Navel Ends	6 @ 6
Fore Shanks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 @ 5
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Trimblings	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 6
Hearts	5 @ 6 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4 1/2
Livers	6 @ 6 1/2
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 @ 12 1/2
Light Carcass	14 1/2 @ 15
Good Carcass	15 1/2 @ 16
Good Saddle	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium Racks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Racks	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 @ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	6 @ 6
Calif Livers	24 @ 25
Heads, each	25 @ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul	14 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	16 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	18 @ 18
Caul Lamb Racks	12 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Good Sheep	12 @ 12
Medium Saddles	12 @ 12
Good Saddles	14 @ 14
Good Racks	10 @ 10
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues	2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loins	16 @ 16
Leaf Lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	23 @ 23
Spare Ribs	21 @ 21
Butts	14 @ 14
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Trimblings	11 @ 11
Extra Lean Trimblings	11 @ 11
Tails	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Snouts	5 @ 5
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	4 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts	6 @ 6
Pork Kidneys	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues	12 @ 12
Slp Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	3 @ 3
Backfat	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

Calas	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Bellies	17 @ 17
Shoulders	12 @ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Choice Bologna	12 @ 12
Frankfurters	13 @ 13
Liver, with beef and pork	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tongue	14 @ 14
Minced Sausage	11 @ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New England Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	14 @ 14
Berliner Sausage	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings	21 @ 21
Polish Sausage	12 @ 12
Garlic Sausage	12 @ 12
Country Smoked Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Farm Sausage	17 @ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	13 @ 13
Boneless lean butts in casings	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Luncheon Roll	15 @ 15
Delicatessen Loaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Jellied Roll	19 @ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
German Salami	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Holsteiner	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Mettwurst	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Farmer	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1 @ 1.00
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.40 @ 9.25
Pork link, kits	2 @ 2.15
Pork links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.80 @ 10.55
Polish sausage, kits	2 @ 2.10
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 10.00
Frankfurts, kits	7 @ 2.20
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.90 @ 10.75
Blood Sausage, kits	2 @ 1.70
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.00
Liver Sausage, kits	2 @ 1.70
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.00
Head Cheese, kits	2 @ 1.70
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	89.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75
Pickled H. O. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.75
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.60
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	19.50 @ 19.50
Plate Beef	19.00 @ 19.00
Prime Mess Beef	19.00 @ 19.00
Mess Beef	18.00 @ 18.00
Beef Hams (250 lbs. to bbl.)	22.00 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	17.50 @ 17.50
Mess Pork, old	17.50 @ 17.50
Clear Fat Backs	23.00 @ 23.00
Family Back Pork	17.50 @ 17.50
Bean Pork	17.50 @ 17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	10 @ 10
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	78 1/2 @ 78 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	11 @ 11

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	13 @ 13
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	11 @ 11
Extra Short Cleats	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butts	8 @ 8
Bacon meats, 1 1/2 c. more.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19 @ 19
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	18 @ 18
Skinned Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	29 @ 29
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 6 @ 6 avg.	18 @ 18

Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	23 @ 23
Dried Beef Insides	26 @ 26
Dried Beef Knuckles	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	21 @ 21
Regular Boiled Hams	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Boiled Calas	18 @ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	28 @ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	18 @ 18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	16 @ 16
Beef export rounds	30 @ 30
Beef middles, per set	55 @ 55
Beef bungs, per piece	17 @ 17
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	40 @ 40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60 @ 60
Hog casings, free of salt	45 @ 45
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	6 @ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.15 @ 3.25
Hoof meal, per unit	3.15 @ 3.20
Concentrated tankage, ground	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 11%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.90 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.80 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 32.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 35.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. avg., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	8.77 @ 8.77
Prime steam, loose	8.47 @ 8.47
Leaf	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Compound	10 @ 10 1/2
Neutral lard	13 @ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @ 10
Tallow	9 @ 9
Grease, yellow	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	11 @ 11 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	61.75 @ 61.75

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	8 @ 8 1/2
Prime country	8 @ 8 1/2
Packers' prime	8 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 8
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	7 @ 7 1/2
Bone	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Crackling	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 7
Brown	6 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	57 @ 57
Glycerine, dynamite	53 @ 55
Glycerine, crude soap	40 @ 45
Glycerine, candle	38 @ 40

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	57 1/2 @ 58
P. S. Y., soap grade	56 @ 57
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	62 @ 65 f. a. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.90 @ 2.00

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	80 @ 80
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	85 @ 87 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	90 @ 92 1/2
Red oak lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
White oak lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.20
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops	1.40 @ 1.45

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10	@ 11
Borax.....	5 1/2	@ 6
Sugar—		
White, clarified.....	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	6	@ 6
Yellow, clarified.....	6	@ 5 1/2
Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	32.25	@ 32.25
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00	@ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45	@ 1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.25	@ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.20	@ 3.20
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75	@ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs, 2 @ 37.....	1.40	@ 1.40

Retail Section

THE MASTER BUTCHER OF THE OLDEN DAYS

What a Craftsman Had to Do to Get a Diploma

By a Veteran Retailer.

The standing in the community of the butcher of the olden days is recalled by a diploma hanging on the wall in the private office of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, the Mason City, Iowa, meat packers.

In those days the profession of Butcher, Fleisher or Metzger was an especially high and honorable one. None but skilled and upright men could get this much-coveted diploma, which showed the world that they had passed the apprentice class and were considered able and capable masters of their profession, fit to receive master's wages in any part of the world.

To secure this diploma was no easy task. It meant beginning at the very lowest rung of the ladder in the slaughterhouse, at an age when the boy of today is getting ready to attend kindergarten class, working his way by slow degrees and hard work through every branch of the business, and never advancing to a higher position until every detail of his previous work was thoroughly mastered. Gradually he became more skillful and finally came to be an expert cutter.

It was a hard training and took many years of heart-breaking work, but once graduated and in receipt of his diploma, the butcher was amply repaid.

This ancient diploma shows how rare it is for a family to stay in the trade as long as the Decker family.

How different the career of the retail market man of today! The modern butcher commences at the top, and has all the modern conveniences and labor-saving machinery of all kinds. It is an old joke that a live hog can be put into one end of a machine and he comes out at the other end in all his finished products, from the purest lard and sausages all seasoned to taste, to ham sandwiches with mustard on them! But it is almost true that nothing is lost but the squeal, and that is used for dance music in gramophone records!

Most of the hard work of ancient days is now eliminated. Any one who can split a pig and trim a ham calls himself a butcher. So he is, in a way. But he is not the thoroughbred expert such as could earn a diploma like that on the wall of Mr. Decker's office in Mason City, Iowa. He couldn't be; he hasn't had the training.

The following is a copy of the Decker diploma, which is beautifully engraved on vellum or parchment, highly colored and embossed in the ancient illuminated style of the seventeenth century, and of which the Decker family is so justly proud:

We, the Guild and sworn Master-workmen of the Most Honorable Butchers' Guild of the Noble Counts' residents of the city of Neuwied-on-the-Rhein, do hereby acknowledge that today has appeared and come before us in our assembly, the honorable and modest journeyman JOHAN JACOB DECKER, a son of the hon-

orable JOHAN CASPER DECKER, a citizen and Master butcher of this city, who according to our butcher guild's constitution is a lawful son; that for the reason of his learned butchers' trade we grant him a christian certificate, and that a butcher's son who learned the trade from his father, and who is of good conduct and honest behavior, it would be of no necessity whatever for him to serve any longer as a journeyman; and inasmuch as such good and wise inquiry is proper, we butchers to whom it is not becoming to embitter or refuse anyone during his apprenticeship, request is made that such a certificate due him be granted; therefore, we, considering ourselves as being willing and indebted to do this, state and witness hereby with our oaths and duties supporting our merciful, as well as our authorities, that JOHAN DECKER has always shown himself in accordance with trade rules as honest, pious, faithful, and industrious, as it behooves an honest and respectable young man, highly praised by his father and mother; and that we release him from apprenticeship and grant him the dignity of our profession, respecting it and his kind request. We beg of you to grant him such a certificate on the ground that this JOHAN JACOB DECKER having learned the trade from his father, likewise a tradesman by profession, and because he (the former) has shown himself upright and honest, and furthermore, that we manifest our good will toward his promotion by accepting his recommendation; such case being brought before us in whose charge it is due to the profession of each, we are hereby willing and ready to attest the certificate, not only with the Guild-Master's own signature, but simultaneously with the affixed copied seal of our guild, be it known that such was confirmingly done.

At Neuwied, A-R, August 24, 1777.

JOHANNES BAUM,

First Master of the Guild.

JOH. PETER DECKER,

Youngest Master of the Guild.

JOHAN JACOB REISS,

Sworn Master Workman.

Jacob E. Decker, head of the Iowa packing firm and a namesake of the recipient of this Master Butcher's diploma, is a lineal descendant of this ancient craftsman, as is his son, Ralph W. E. Decker. It is remarkable for a family to remain for so many generations in the same trade. And yet with such ancestry as this, it is a thing to be proud of.

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Halbert's meat market at Sulphur Springs, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Jacob H. Strock, a butcher, died at his home, 35 North Bedford street, Carlisle, Pa. Death was due to congestion of the brain. Mr. Strock was 70 years of age and is sur-

vived by his widow, four sons and two daughters.

Charles Ward has sold his meat market at Barry, Ill., and has gone to Quincy, Ill., where he will enter the employ of Buehler Bros.

Charles H. Fish, formerly employed by the A. M. Fish Meat Company, Dexter, Me., has started in business for himself.

Simon Bornscheuer, 67 years of age, who has been engaged in the meat business, died at his home, 220 Charles street, Knoxville, Pa.

H. S. Sherwin, of Brattleboro, Vt., will enter the meat, fish and oyster business.

Frank Buckley has closed his meat market in Mystic, Conn.

H. S. Morse, who has been in the meat business for over forty years at Putnam, Conn., has retired, transferring the business to his son, Harry E. Morse.

Elmer Doyle will open a meat market at Doyle's Crossing, Mystic, Conn.

Alfred J. Woodman, a butcher of Cambridge, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at \$2,359 and assets of \$25.

John Nunes has opened a meat market on Main street, at the foot of Garden street, Portersville, Cal.

George Burt, who conducted a meat market in Walpole, Mo., died at the age of sixty-four at Leominster, Mass.

A meat market has been opened at 39 Mechanic street, Ogdensburg, N. Y., by Raymond Ross.

The M. S. Burgess meat market at Milford, Conn., has been purchased by James Wray, formerly a salesman at the A. T. & T. Store.

The Ballston Cash Market, at 47 Bath street, Balston, N. Y., will be opened by Henry J. Hervieux, of Cohoes, N. Y.

Charles W. Wilbur, formerly a meat dealer, died in Keene, N. H.

Lou Jain has sold the Central Meat Market, in the Buckingham Block, at Eleventh and Pearl streets, Boulder, Colo., to L. V. Pulver.

The Center Market Building, bounded by Seventh and Ninth streets and B street and Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., is to be renovated at a cost of about \$30,000.

J. M. Hendricks' meat market at 1200 South Flores street, San Antonio, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

O. O. Bender's meat market at Redkey, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

Hill's meat market at Pottersville, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The butcher shop at Manitoba, Man., Can., conducted by A. Spencer, has been destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the meat market of Belsky & Company at Dubuque, Ia.

Philip A. Diehl, for many years a butcher at Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue, New York, N. Y., died at his home, 117 West Ninetieth street, New York, N. Y.

J. W. Park has sold his meat market in Kirkwood, Ill., to Mr. McDowell, of La Harpe. David M. Anthony, for many years connected with the meat trade, died at his home, 368 North Main street, Fall River, Mass.

A meat market has been opened in the Orpheum Theater Building, Quincy, Ill., by E. F. Jones.

The meat and provision store on Water street, Fitchburg, Mass., conducted by Tony Szumka, has been damaged by fire.

Benjamin & Rich have opened a new meat and grocery market at Fort Fairfield, Me.

George Durette has opened a meat market in McCrillis' house, Depot street, Marshfield, Vt.

Mr. Frost, of Manhattan, Kan., has purchased the meat and grocery business in Wakefield, Kan., conducted by A. E. Batchelor.

A new market, to be known as the Golden Meat Market, has been opened in Hartshorne, Okla.

Charles Davis has purchased Jack Hess' butcher shop at Alfton, Okla.

D. M. Wheeler has added a line of groceries to his meat business in Lewiston, Mich.

Charles Davis is about to engage in the meat business at Franklin, Neb.

Walter Sapp has engaged in the meat business at Dalton, Neb.

The Lexington Meat Company, a new meat market, has been opened at 126 North Paca street, Baltimore, Md.

A meat market will be opened on Center street, Bethel, Conn., by Andrew Simonelli.

Joseph Fagen, who has been with the Gage Bros. store for seventeen years, has taken possession of the Central Market, Monson, Conn.

John Penrock is about to open a new meat market in Duncan, Neb.

John Greer has sold the City Meat Market, Fullerton, Neb., to R. A. Richardson.

The dissolution is reported of the meat firm of Rockel & Kubat, Friend, Neb.

I. Seifert has disposed of his meat business in Grand Haven, Mich., to William Nay, formerly of Conklin.

William McKinney has purchased the City Meat Market, Coldwater, Kan., from Vorhis & Company.

The meat market of Frank Knowles, at Drumright, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

W. T. Simpson has opened a meat market in the Cryderman building, Neodesha, Kan., with his son, Howard, in charge.

George Kuck has engaged in the meat business in the Kroulik building, Hanover, Kan.

L. Vaughn has purchased the Central Meat Market, Chanute, Kan., from Young Bros.

C. A. Spencer has purchased the C. O. D. Meat Market, Bristow, Okla., from Barnett Bros.

A new butcher shop has been opened in Esbon, Kan., by Steinhouser Bros.

The Eagle Meat Market, La Crosse, Kan., has disposed of its grocery stock to L. E. Dixon.

The Star Meat Market, Goodland, Kan., is reported to have been closed.

L. P. Alexander, of Burchard, Neb., is about to open a butcher shop in Seneca, Kan.

S. H. Bradshaw has purchased the meat market in Elberton, Wash., of J. C. Broyles.

G. W. Gildersleeve and H. E. Kelley are soon to open a butcher shop in Washtucna, Wash.

E. L. Duncan has opened in the meat and grocery business at Portland, Ore.

P. J. Homann has purchased the Plains Meat Market at Plains, Mont.

George Liwosz has purchased the meat business of Jos. Kamantowski, at 506 Leonard street, West, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The butcher shop of A. T. Henderson at Marshalltown, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

E. J. Potter has been succeeded in the meat business at Bellaire, Mich., by L. G. Ball, of Mancelona.

M. J. Steed has opened a butcher shop at 78-80 West Main street, Benton Harbor, Mich.

The Kalamazoo Beef Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has opened a retail market at 228 East Main street, under the management of Geo. Schmidt.

Geo. Bleckley has purchased the meat and grocery business of Nay & Hokanson at Conklin, Mich.

W. R. Brewer has purchased the Chas. Housel stock of meats at St. Louis, Mich.

Jesse Struble has arranged to open a butcher shop at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., on November 15.

Charles Little's meat business at Owosso, Mich., has been purchased by Moore & Newman.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, of Little Rock, Ark., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. L. Diemer; vice-president, W. G. Carter; secretary and treasurer, J. N. Stanley; recording secretary, W. G. Brown; corresponding secretary, W. E. Jett.

It is reported that Savannah, Ga., is to have a city market.

The slaughter house and barn of Casper Kiefer, at New Athens, south of Belleville, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

Walter Sternby's meat market at 2622 South State street, Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

A meat market has been opened on the north side of Boone, Ia., by C. P. Rafferty.

A new meat market will be opened on the corner of Main and Grove streets, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Samuel Simon, a wholesale butcher at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed schedules showing liabilities of \$31,685 and assets of \$18,819.

A Service to Which You Are Entitled

As we have explained to you heretofore the policy back of



from the very beginning has been based on the assumption that each and every transaction is considered complete only when the user is satisfied in his own mind that Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser has proved to be all that is represented for it, and that for every dollar invested a bigger value is received than is obtainable from any other cleaner.

In support of this policy provision has been made for the Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser user to call upon the "Wyandotte" service men for assistance and co-operation in the use of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser. In every packing house and meat shop there is an easy and a right way to obtain the maximum service and economy from Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser. To assist the packer and meat dealer to reach this point is one of the offices fulfilled by the "Wyandotte" service men. As you may already have reason to know the co-operation of the "Wyandotte" service men has on many occasions been a great source of profit to those who have asked for their assistance. And yet it costs nothing to those who use Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser.

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

Your regular supply man will ship you a barrel or keg promptly.

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

IT CLEANS CLEAN

New York Section

E. L. Ward, office manager for Swift & Company at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

Vice-President and General Manager G. F. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, returned to Chicago this week.

General Manager J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company's New York plant, was in the West this week on a business trip.

Samuel Simon, butcher, Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, has filed schedules showing liabilities of \$37,685 and assets of \$18,819.

W. F. Colladay, of the S. & S. beef department at Chicago, returned to the West this week, after a brief stay in New York.

J. I. Russell, general branch house manager of the S. & S. Company, was in New York the latter part of the present week.

Otto G. Malkow, in charge of Swift packing interests in Australia, now home on leave of absence, was a visitor to New York last week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending November 6, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.03 cents per pound.

Laurence H. Armour and Vice-President Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company were visitors to New York this week, as was G. M. Willetts, also a director of the company.

Philip A. Diehl, for many years a butcher at 31st street and Seventh avenue, died last week at his home, No. 117 West 90th street. He was born in Manhattan sixty-two years ago.

F. J. King, one of the heads of the Swift provision department at Chicago, was in New York this week as the guest of Manager T. C. Sullivan, of the provision department of this district.

District Manager E. G. James, of the S. & S. Company's branch house department, and Mrs. James were guests of the Washington Marketmen's Association at their annual dinner at the Hotel Biltmore this week.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society will be held at Terrace Garden on Friday evening, December 10. The committee in charge includes Edward Schmidlein, chairman; Maurice Siegel, secretary; Abraham Schiff and M. J. Gorey. They promise that this event will be the greatest yet.

A particularly neat and prosperous shop is that of S. Musachia & Sons at 1101 Second avenue. The reasons for its prosperity can be readily seen. Mr. Musachia, Jr., is on the job. He knows his business, and never lets quality be sacrificed for price. Although in

business only seven years, he has made a splendid success of his first venture and is more than satisfied.

Arnold van Hessen, of the firm of S. van Hessen & Son, of Rotterdam, Holland, casings importers and exporters, is in New York. Mr. van Hessen is here on a tour of inspection of the livestock and packing centers in the interests of his concern, which is one of the best known and most highly-recommended in Europe. He will make a study of conditions here, and expects to form connections for his company.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 4,290 lbs.; Brooklyn, 21,579 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 25,888 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,867 lbs.; Brooklyn, 875 lbs.; the Bronx, 30 lbs.; total, 3,772 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 3,975 lbs.; the Bronx, 22 lbs.; total, 3,997 lbs.

Failure of the effort to get a bill through the last legislature establishing a system of public markets in New York City has not discouraged the exponents of that idea. They have trimmed their sails considerably, however, especially since the recent election, when every alderman who favored the recent free market fad was defeated for re-election. They now recognize that the middleman and the shopkeeper have some rights, and are planning a bill which they think will not arouse the opposition of these elements.

John H. Shoemaker, formerly manager of the S. & S. Company's Westchester avenue branch, has been made manager of the company's Empire City branch at No. 48 Tenth avenue. He succeeds Manager F. E. Decker, who goes down town to take charge of the company's Barclay street house. Mr. Shoemaker is one of the best-known beef men in the metropolitan district. He tried to get out of the trade by interesting himself in the produce business, but the lure of the beef coolers was too strong, and he was induced to return to his former allegiance.

A discovery has been made by students of early American history which interests the wholesale meat trade on the East Side. It has been found that the patriot Nathan Hale, whose statue stands in City Hall Park, and whose execution as a spy by the British was supposed to have taken place on Long Island, was actually executed on Manhattan Island, near what is now the corner of First avenue and 45th street. In fact, the execution is said to have taken place on the spot now occupied by the old building of the S. & S. Company at that corner. It is said this has been verified, and Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has decided to erect a memorial tablet to Nathan Hale on that spot. The tablet will be placed on the walls of the S. & S. building next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at ceremonies which will be conducted by the Mary Washington Chapter.

RULING ON COLD STORAGE EGGS.

The New York State Department of Foods and Markets, a recently created State office to which the head of which the editor of a New York farm paper was appointed, has decided that it will enforce to the letter the law requiring the labeling of cold storage eggs when offered for sale. The department notifies all wholesalers and dealers that hereafter all such eggs must be labeled, and those firms failing to comply with the order will be brought into court and may have their books and records seized for examination. The notice issued last week says:

"It is the information of this department that not less than 75,000 cases of cold storage eggs are being sold and consumed in New York City weekly as strictly fresh eggs, and a corresponding amount in other sections of the State. The information in the possession of the department seems conclusive, and if so it is purely in violation of the State law regulating the sale of cold storage products and probably the Federal pure food law as well.

"The information received by the department is to the effect that eggs placed in storage in March, April and May, at prices ranging from 18 cents to 21 cents per dozen, and which could be sold at wholesale at this time with a reasonable profit at 23 cents to 24 cents per dozen and retailed to the consumer at not to exceed 30 cents as cold storage eggs, are being sold to the consumer at prices ranging from 35 cents to 60 cents per dozen. Besides being a hardship to the average family of modest means, this excessive price restricts consumption and indirectly discourages the production of eggs.

"It is to the interest of all concerned that, when there is a surplus and prices are low, eggs should be placed in storage for consumption in times of scanty production, and the investor must be allowed a fair percentage of profit for his investment and risk, but storage facilities is something of a public utility, and excessive speculation in stored products is an injustice to the consumer and even of doubtful benefit to the dealer.

"It is not the purpose of this department to cause any sudden confusion or hardship to any dealer who may have followed in the wake of a general custom. In pursuance of the policy of this department we hereby notify dealers that the law must be observed and will be enforced.

"For the future all cold storage eggs must be branded and sold according to law. Signs must be maintained as provided by statute to advise consumers in places where cold storage eggs are retailed.

"Unless in the meantime the cause of complaint is removed, after the expiration of ten days from this date all dealers or retailers acting in violation of the law will be required in accordance with the power vested in this department to submit their books for inspection at a public hearing to be held by authority of law, and persons doing business in cold storage eggs in violation of the law will be prosecuted under the terms of the State statute.

"This order is issued and ten days time allowed for the correction of any violation of law that now prevails, but no leniency will be extended to any dealer who persists to act in violation of the cold storage and pure food law.

"Retail dealers are advised to require wholesalers to state plainly on bills and receipts whether deliveries are 'fresh' or 'cold storage' eggs.

"STATE DEPARTMENT OF FOODS AND MARKETS.

"JOHN J. DILLON,
"Commissioner."

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

Commenting at length on this situation the New York Produce Review says:

The cold storage law of New York State is specifically placed under the administration of the State Commissioner of Health. It is our belief that the provision prohibiting the sale of food that has been kept in cold storage without representing the same to have been so kept, has never been generally enforced. It is very doubtful that it even can be generally enforced so long as cold stored foods can be shipped here from other States without designating marks and so long as they cannot certainly be distinguished after removal from branded packages.

Whether or not the law requiring cold storage food to be represented as such is a wise and beneficent law is open to argument. In the case of eggs the fact of preservation by cold storage is not, of itself alone, an evidence of quality. At this season of year the poorest eggs are chiefly those that have been long held outside of cold storage.

Among the eggs legally salable without designation are all possible qualities from the poorest and stalest merchantable stock to the finest new laid. This being the case, it seems doubtful that any protection is gained by compelling the representation of cold stored eggs as such.

Yet this is the law, and so long as it is the law it should be complied with. And the Commissioner of Foods and Markets appears to have power to make the most extensive and costly attempts at enforcement, whether or not they can ever be equitably effective.

It is generally believed among the wholesale egg trade that it would be a good thing for the industry if all cold storage eggs were offered and sold as such to consumers, just as the law demands. There is no very strong ethical consideration underlying this belief.

So long as poor, stale, shrunken eggs kept six or eight weeks in a farmer's cellar can be sold simply as "eggs," for what they will bring, it is not appreciated that there is anything inherently dishonest in selling good, sweet, well-kept cold storage eggs of equal or even greater age, upon equal terms.

Yet there is a feeling that the cold storage egg trade would, so far as the wholesale dealers and the storers themselves are concerned, be benefitted by a universal observance of the law as it is; and that if all cold stored eggs were sold as such (especially if it could be prohibited to sell poor non-cold-stored eggs as "cold storage") consumers would at least come to realize the fact that of the rank and file of egg supply available at this season, leaving out the very small percentage of late production, the cold storage stock is of better average quality than the non-cold storage stock, even if they learned at the same time that the mark of "cold storage" or freedom from such mark is no accurate indication of quality.

The bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Foods and Markets contains the inaccurate statements and irrelevant assumptions which have come to be characteristic of this official. "It is the information of this department," he says, "that not less than 75,000 cases of cold storage eggs are being sold and consumed in New York City weekly as strictly fresh eggs."

Now, according to the only statistics available, the total weekly consumption of eggs in New York at present is not over about 86,000 cases a week, and of these, with weekly receipts around 50,000 cases from the interior, there is every probability that at least 30,000 cases are non-cold storage. This would indicate a use of about 56,000 cases of storage eggs weekly, and it is certain that part of these are sold to consumers as such, and a large part simply as "eggs," in stores displaying a sign that cold storage goods are there sold. The quantity of storage eggs sold as "strictly fresh eggs" is doubtless only a small fraction of the quantity stated by the commissioner.

The commissioner states as "information" that "eggs placed in storage last March, April and May at prices ranging from 18 cents to 21 cents per dozen, and which could be sold at wholesale at this time with a reasonable profit at 23 cents to 24 cents per dozen and retailed at 30 cents as cold storage eggs, are being sold to consumers at prices ranging 35 cents to 60 cents a dozen."

Now the cost of most of the eggs stored here last spring and summer ranged from 18 cents to 22½ cents, and these eggs have been freely offered at wholesale at prices ranging chiefly from 22 cents to 26 cents—prices that yield a very moderate profit. At the present time thousands of cases are offering at lower prices that scarcely bring back a new dollar for an old one.

And it is safe to say that a large part of the cold storage eggs going into consumption today are being retailed at around 30 cents a dozen, although the best of them do, and reasonably should, under careful grading, bring more.

The intimation that cold storage eggs are generally selling at retail in this city at 35 and 60 cents a dozen we believe to be misleading, although it is probably true that many are sold at higher prices than could be obtained for them if they were definitely represented as cold storage eggs, and it is a fact that this tends to restrict consumption and cause stagnation in the wholesale market. But the commissioner's allusions to "a reasonable profit," and his conclusion that "the investor must be allowed a fair percentage of profit for his investment and risk," indicate a conception of some sort of artificial regulation of profits and losses.

Who is supposed to "allow" egg storers a profit? We haven't yet come to the point of governmental regulation of prices, and it is a fact that the cost of stored goods has little to do with their later value when we come to the season of imperative unloading or imminent deficiency. Values, profits and losses are simply a result of those relations of supply and demand that the commissioner sometimes talks so much about maintaining and seems to understand so little.

But the wholesale egg trade will be very much pleased if the commissioner can cause all the cold storage eggs to be sold to consumers as such, and especially if he will use his great powers to enact a rule that it shall be equally illegal to sell stale-fresh eggs as "cold storage." If successful in this endeavor the result will probably be to force the price of fresh eggs to extravagant heights at this season of year.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

values have subsided somewhat from prices current a week ago, especially on the medium and fair kinds of heifers, but nevertheless everything in the butcher stuff line is meeting with fairly broad outlet, and in our opinion is selling fully as well proportionately as the cheaper classes of steers.

Hog receipts show a 30 per cent. increase for the first three days of the week, and total 106,000 head as compared with 73,000 for the same period a week ago. Quality, however, is woefully deficient, and the supply is about the commonest that we have ever seen at this time of the year, as matured hogs are very scarce, and the receipts consist largely of immature light and underweight grassy hogs, together with a liberal percentage of pigs. Gradually, but persistently, the market is working lower, and it is our candid opinion that values will have to subside to a still lower basis before the big packing outfits will lay away much of the product. Wednesday's quotations were as follows: Choice butcher grades and good weighty grades, \$7@7.25; top, \$7.30; good weight mixed and choice strong weight light hogs, \$6.70@6.90; mixed packing and under weight light mixed grades, \$6.40@6.65, with healthy pigs, \$5.75@6.

Monday's and Tuesday's sessions registered a sharp advance in lamb prices over the previous session. Seldom in the history of the trade have sheep been held down to such a low level when lamb prices were advancing as they have been recently. There seems to be an oversupply of sheep for present requirements. Present prices on choice lambs show both the shipper and feeder a decent profit. While buyers came out Wednesday morning seemingly determined to hold values down to a steady or lower level, indications suggested that the day's supply would be cleaned up at prices ranging fully steady with the day before. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$9.15@9.40; poor to medium, \$8.50@9; culls, \$7.25@7.75; good to choice light yearlings, \$7.75@8; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7@7.50; fat wethers, \$6.10@6.40; good to choice ewes, \$5.60@5.75; poor to medium, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.25; bucks, \$4.50@4.75.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lams.	Hogs.
New York	3,100	4,120	6,180	6,430
Jersey City	5,016	2,314	20,264	22,650
Central Union	2,743	479	16,568	169
Totals	10,859	6,913	43,041	29,249
Totals last week	10,231	7,502	40,397	32,358

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated
J-M Impregnated Cork Cork
Boards J-M Hair Felt
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper

Write us as to your requirements

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native sides.....	\$7.40@ 9.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.75@ 7.35
Oxen and stags.....	4.00@ 7.10
Bulls.....	4.50@ 6.50
Cows.....	2.65@ 6.00
Good to choice steers one year old.....	8.30@ 10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@ 12.60
Live calves, yearlings.....	4.50@ 4.62½
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	5.10@ 5.45
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs.....	9.00@ 9.65
Live lambs, culls.....	6.50@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 3.50
Live sheep, common to fair.....	4.50@ 5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7.50
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.25
Pigs.....	@ 7.00
Roughs.....	@ 6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	15 @ 15½
Choice native light.....	14½ @ 15
Native, common to fair.....	12 @ 13½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 14½
Choice native light.....	@ 14½
Native, common to fair.....	@ 13½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 12
Choice Western, light.....	@ 11
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 10½
Good to choice helpers.....	@ 14
Common to fair helpers.....	@ 11
Choice cows.....	@ 10
Common to fair cows.....	@ 9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	8½ @ 9½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@ 18½	@ 19
No. 2 ribs.....	@ 15½	@ 17
No. 3 ribs.....	@ 11½	@ 14
No. 1 loins.....	@ 18½	@ 20
No. 2 loins.....	@ 15½	@ 18
No. 3 loins.....	@ 11½	@ 15
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	16½ @ 17	17½ @ 18
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	15 @ 16	15½ @ 16½
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	11 @ 14	12 @ 15
No. 1 rounds.....	@ 12½	@ 13½
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 11½	@ 13
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 10½	@ 12½
No. 1 chuck.....	@ 11½	@ 12½
No. 2 chuck.....	@ 10½	@ 11½
No. 3 chuck.....	@ 9	@ 11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@ 17½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 16
Western calves, choice.....	@ 15½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 13½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 10
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 10½
Pigs.....	@ 11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@ 16
Lambs, choice.....	@ 15
Lambs, good.....	@ 14
Lambs, medium to good.....	@ 13
Sheep, choice.....	@ 12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 11
Sheep, culls.....	@ 10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 18
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 16½
Smoked picnics, light.....	@ 14
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@ 13

Smoked shoulders.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 18½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 17
Dried beef sets.....	@ 28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 20
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 18½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 18
Frozen pork loins.....	@ 16
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 22
Shoulders, city.....	@ 15
Shoulders, Western.....	@ 14
Butts, regular.....	@ 16
Butts, boneless.....	@ 18
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@ 15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@ 12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@ 150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @ 14c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @ 11c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @ 60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	12 @ 14c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 10c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	9 @ 10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@ 30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @ 35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @ 10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@ 15c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 13c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 1.30
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@ 1.15
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 1.00
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .65
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or blbs. per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@ .55
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ .65
Hog, middles.....	@ .12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ .18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ .28
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ .17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ .40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 7
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ .80

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	16½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	5	7
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5½	7½
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	60	64

SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	30 @ 35
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .21
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@ 3.20
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@ 2.95
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.95
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 3.45
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 3.20
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 3.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 4.30
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 4.05
Branded kips.....	@ 2.70
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 3.70
Ticky kips.....	@ 2.70
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 3.70

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 53 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@ 17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@ 16
Fowl—blbs.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@ 15½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@ 12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	4.75 @ 5.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	14½ @ 15
Fowls, heavy.....	14½ @ 15
Roosters.....	@ 11½
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@ 22
Geese, per lb.....	15 @ 16

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	30 @ 30½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	31½ @ 32
Creamery, Firsts.....	27½ @ 29
Process, Extras.....	24½ @ 25
Process, Firsts.....	23½ @ 24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	41 @ 42
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	38 @ 40
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	34 @ 37
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	28 @ 33
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	22½ @ 23
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	21 @ 22

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@ 27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@ 35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@ 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	3.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	— @ —
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom @ 2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50

